

in Assam to those in force in all other provinces under this Government. The assimilation was founded on the principle that all the reasons in support of this item of excise applicable to the other provinces under the Bengal Government applied equally, or more strongly, to Assam, whilst there were no special reasons to the contrary applicable to Assam.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the commissioner in thinking good roads through Assam an imperial necessity, and he agrees, with him in thinking that all the local funds will be inadequate for such a purpose. The district cross roads will require them all, and more. Trunk roads through the province must be made by means of imperial funds; and it is only because the Bengal provinces have not been, and continue not to be allowed anything approaching to what, in a natural view of the case, must appear to be their fair proportional share of the imperial funds allotted by the Government of India to the several local Governments for their public works of imperial character, that at least one such imperial road as Assam requires has not yet been made.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor's best endeavours have never been spared to obtain the removal of this peculiar and distressing disadvantage under which the whole of the lower provinces of Bengal labor, but hitherto without result. He has never been informed of the grounds whereon a system by which the comparative extent, population, and revenue of the Bengal provinces seem to be disregarded in the allotment of money for its public works, is considered to be just and proper. He is convinced, however, if those grounds, whatever they may be, were stated, so that they could be examined and discussed by the light which a representation of the actual state of the internal communications in these provinces would offer, they could be demonstrated to be untenable; for nothing could be easier than to show that the wants of no part of India are so great in the matter of roads and other public works as those of the Bengal provinces. He believes, therefore, that a great public service would be done if only a discussion of the question could be secured.

6. The want of roads is nowhere greater than in Assam; and the Lieutenant-Governor freely admits that in no part of India has less been done for the internal communications.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor very much regrets this; and his regret is increased by considering the strong and peculiar claim which the great rising interest in Assam—the European tea-planting interest—has upon the just consideration of Government.

The commissioner of Assam continued to press his opinion in favor of a general increase to the assessment of the land in Assam, and eventually in 1867 his view was adopted. The new assessment produced an increase of Rs. 7,89,439, bringing the total land revenue of the province to Rs. 20,80,239 in 1868-69.

No. 1760.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts.

Fort William, the 16th March 1870.

READ—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 3552 dated 30th September 1869, asking for a supplementary budget grant for appropriating 3 per cent. on the land revenue of the district of Kamroop to the fund for the improvement of Government estates, and reply No. 1759 of this date sanctioning the expenditure.

RESOLUTION.—This application has led the Government of India to inquire into the origin of this fund. It has been ascertained that it is held to be authorized by orders passed in the Home department, No. 1142 dated 4th June 1859, and No. 1621 dated 30th August 1861, by the earlier of which commissioners of revenue in Bengal were “vested with a discretion to expend

not more than 3 per cent. of the net collections from Government estates on objects calculated to improve the condition of the estates and of the ryots occupying them." The latter order extended this concession to the land revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam. It was not (so far as can be ascertained) communicated to this department. The Government of Bengal appears to have considered that it was authorized under these orders to credit 3 per cent. of the collections from every Government estate in Bengal, and of the entire land revenue of the temporarily settled districts of Assam, to the "amalgamated district road fund" of the lower provinces.

It seems, however, to the Government of India in the financial department that the order of 1859 did not really convey sanction to this procedure, and that it is doubtful whether the fund should be allowed to continue. It is, in its present shape, simply such an assignment of imperial assets to local public works as is not granted in other provinces. The estate in Bengal receives already a much smaller share of the proceeds of the land than elsewhere, and it is hardly right that it should part with any portion of that share in order to assist local public works which ought to be provided for by local cesses. It appears to the Governor General in Council probable that the Government of India did not originally contemplate sanctioning anything like the procedure which has been founded upon these orders.

It should now be considered in the Home department, in consultation with the Government of Bengal, whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the "amalgamated district road fund," should not cease.

ORDERED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Home department for further consideration and orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Memorandum by J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 193, dated Fort William, the 31st March 1870.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal, with a request that a report may be submitted on the question raised by the financial department.

From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 179B, dated Fort William, the 12th May 1870.)

SIR,

WITH reference to Government order No. 1441 of the 9th ultimo, I am directed to report that in the Board's opinion the fund for the improvement of Government estates should be maintained. They regard the fund as a recognition by Government of its duty as landlord to improve its property, and they are able to state that many valuable improvements have, in point of fact, been effected by disbursements from the fund.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 2368, dated Fort William, the 18th June 1870.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Geoghegan's endorsement No. 193 dated the 31st March 1870, requesting that a report may be submitted on the questions raised in the financial resolution No. 1760 of the 16th idem, whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the amalgamated district road fund, should not cease.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that the practice of crediting the amalgamated district road fund with the 3 per cent. deductions from collections of

Government estates, and of the revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam, has, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, been for some time discontinued. A copy of the resolution of this Government in the public works department (No. 1226 dated the 27th of February 1869), which accompanies this letter, will suffice to show that, in supersession of the rule which previously obtained, the collections under this fund are primarily available for the benefit of the estates and districts from which they are raised; and that at the end of the year the balances of this fund are credited to the fund for the improvement of the Government estates of *the same district*, instead of being, as heretofore, incorporated with the "amalgamated district road fund." The procedure to which exception is taken appears to have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces in 1861; but it was probably ordered by Sir J. P. Grant as a matter of convenience of account only, and with the clear intention that each estate or district (as Cachar) or province (as Assam) should receive the full benefit of its own money. As above explained, this has been more directly enforced by the recent orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the expenditure of the collection is everywhere in accordance with the constitution of the fund.

3. In deprecating the proposal to abolish the existing fund for the improvement of Government property in Assam and other temporarily settled districts, the Lieutenant-Governor would urge upon the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the fallacy of the supposition that a local cess in estates or districts so situated would not fall upon imperial revenues. Where Government is the landlord, as in Assam, it is altogether erroneous to class the whole rental receipts as "imperial assets" in the same sense in which that term is applied to the land revenue of the bulk of Bengal and of the north-western provinces; and it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be an obvious mistake to apply to districts or estates in which Government is proprietor an argument derived from its position in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, and on that argument to hold that Government is not bound to contribute anything to such estates or districts out of the rental received from them.

4. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that it may fairly be argued that the assignment of 3 per cent. of the land revenue of khas estates for local improvement is in truth simply analogous to the road cesses which are levied, and which it is proposed to levy in those provinces or districts where the Government is *not* zemindar. In Assam and in other khas estates, the Government takes all it can get; and in this view the Government, in setting aside 3 per cent. for local purposes, only does exactly the same as it does when in other districts out of 52 per cent. of the gross assets it gives 2 per cent. for roads, except that the 3 per cent. in khas estates bears a smaller relation to the receipts of the State than the 2 per cent. does in the other case.

5. As regards temporarily settled districts where the Government is proprietor, in whatever way we view the proposition that local cesses must provide for works of public utility, the conclusion must be the same, that the charge eventually must fall upon the Government, if, as has been hitherto contended, such a cess is to fall upon the land only. Either Government as landlord must pay, as landlords in permanently settled estates are intended to pay the cess; or the Government must go beyond the terms of the settlement, and after taking the full rent as assessed at the settlement, must demand an additional cess for local works. If this is what the resolution of the financial department proposes, it can scarcely be justified if regard is had to the fact that the settlement is based upon the assets of what the settling party is fairly entitled to as a reasonable remuneration, after deducting all costs of collection and the payment of the Government revenue.

6. But even in this case there can be no doubt whatever that the knowledge of the intention to superadd a cess would in all new settlements invariably lessen the amount which the Government would receive in the shape of land revenue. Few officers have apprehended the force of this point more clearly than the present officiating secretary to the Government of India in the financial department; and the soundness of the view expressed by him, when

commissioner of a division in Bengal, in paragraphs 47 and 48 of his letter No. 128 dated the 3rd of June 1868, to the address of the secretary to this Government, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be beyond dispute.

His words are:—

“Be the *theory* what it may, I cannot believe that, *practically*, a landowner will consent to the same settlement, or a Government officer will succeed in imposing the same settlement, when a rate is to be paid, as he would do if there were none. Certainly, in Bengal, and I presume elsewhere, there is much actual bargaining between the settlement officer and the landowner before the rate is fixed on the land at a settlement. The settlement rules do not of course provide for this; but the process nevertheless goes on *pari passu* with the procedure enjoined by the rules, which it undoubtedly influences. I feel confident that in Bengal the Government will not, in new settlements, get the same revenue when a rate is imposed as it would do if there was no rate; and what does that mean but that in fact the Government in such cases has to pay the rate or a share of it? When a rate is super-added, as it must be superadded in the permanently settled districts, there is not, of course, room for any process of the kind.”

No. 436.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January 1871.

Read again—

Financial resolution No. 1760 dated the 16th March 1870, referring to the Home department for consideration whether the fund for the improvement of Government estates in Bengal should not be abolished, and whether the practice of crediting 3 per cent. of the revenue of all Government estates, and of the temporarily settled lands of Assam, to the “amalgamated district road fund,” should not cease.

Read—

Endorsement from the Home department, No. 587 dated the 18th October 1870, forwarding a letter from the Government of Bengal on the subject, with the remark that there seems to be no reason why the practice in question should not, as proposed by this department, be abolished.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes from the letter of the Government of Bengal that, since February 1869, the 3 per cent. deductions from collections of Government estates and of the revenue of the temporarily settled districts in Assam have been credited, not to the amalgamated district road fund, but to a fund for the improvement of Government estates, which is primarily employed for the benefit of the estates and districts from which the collections are raised, or upon roads in the neighbourhood that are likely to benefit the particular estates or districts which contribute to the funds.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor urges that this fund should be maintained, on the ground that, as proprietor, the Government is bound to assign a portion of the revenue derived from Government estates, and temporarily settled estates, to local improvement.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the principle of crediting to local funds any part of the imperial revenue now in question is unsound, and must cease gradually. In 1871-72 the local fund may be allowed credit for 3 per cent., as at present; but in 1872-73 only 2 per cent. must be taken; in 1873-74, only one per cent.; and thereafter nothing.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

That was a subject which might be safely left for their consideration and discussion. He thought the justices were fairly entitled to have the power they seek placed in their hands, and in the Bill he asked leave to introduce the proposed granting them that power.

On the second question, as to the issue of debentures, it had been urged that it was unfair to issue debentures on the security of the general funds for works the benefits of which would be derived by Europeans only. He would altogether dispute that point; for not only would Europeans derive benefit from the construction of a municipal market, but also the several mixed classes that were to be found in the city. When properly constructed and properly arranged, the market would be largely resorted to by the Mahomedan community, and the day, he thought, would not be long distant when the Hindoos themselves would go to the market, for what they required. It would probably be urged that their religious feelings and prejudices would not allow them to make their purchases there, but he thought that in such matters convenience would predominate over feelings and prejudices. We all know what was said on the construction of railways in this country, and how the more respectable Hindoos would refuse to avail themselves of them on account of the commingling of the different classes. He would ask anybody to visit the railway station at Howrah, and he would find Brahmins in hundreds there cheek by jowl with people of all castes. We were told also in regard to the city water-supply that it was an iniquitous thing to tax the general community for a work which a large portion of the people, the Hindoos, would not use. He had great pleasure in stating that a friend of his, a native of great influence, had told him that he was extremely glad that the water-supply scheme had been completed. He said that it had proved of great benefit to the Hindoo community, and especially to the poorer classes. Another native had told him that the water was used by the Hindoos for every purpose except for the service of their gods, and that even that prejudice would soon cease.

He (Mr. Schalch) thought that if it had been found that the plea had proved futile in these two cases, we might be quite sure that if a market was constructed and established on a proper system, and if a good article was sold there at a cheap rate, the Hindoos as well as the other classes of the community would resort to it. Besides this, we already had a precedent in what the municipality had done in the case of public necessities, which were formerly in so filthy a state that he would not disgust the Council by attempting to enter into a description of their details. They were taken up by the municipality and organized on an entirely different plan, and this had been done at the very large cost from the general municipal fund of over two lakhs of rupees; but the interest of that cost had been more than reimbursed by the receipts from these improved public necessities. Now, these necessities were constructed, not for the benefit of the whole town, but only for a limited portion of it, and yet it could not be denied that the money had been well and properly spent, though for the immediate benefit of a portion of the community only. The same argument would apply to money spent for the construction of a market even if primarily conducive to the benefit of a portion of the town.

He now came to the consideration of the third question, in which the justices had asked for increased powers for regulating markets. But here he found some difficulty. He found on referring to the existing Acts, that by certain sections of Act VI of 1863 the justices could at present ensure the proper drainage of and supply of water in the existing markets. They could also, under a subsequent section, make bye-laws for the inspection of all markets, the management and conduct of business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth therefrom. By another section they had power to inspect all articles of food, and if they found any article unfit for human consumption, they could have it confiscated and destroyed; and, further, by a later Act (VI. of 1866) they had power to direct the widening of the passages of bazars. With these powers, which they already possessed, and without any assertion on the part of the justices in what respect these powers were insufficient, he would decline to grant them the larger powers they sought. They wanted that each existing market should have a license, and if the owners did not observe the existing laws and bye-laws, that the license should be withdrawn. This seemed a rather harsh measure, because the existing laws and bye-laws had certain penalties attached to their non-observance; and he thought it was better to increase, if necessary, those penalties, than to attach to them a secondary punishment far greater than what those penalties involved. In the case of the new bazars it would be necessary that the parties proposing to bring them into use should first have a certificate from the health officer and the engineer of the justices to show that the place proposed to be opened as a bazar was properly constructed and suitable for the purpose; because, when a bazar was once established, it was difficult subsequently to make any necessary alterations. He had therefore in the Bill limited the power of the justices to the compulsory grant without fee of licenses to the existing bazars merely for the purpose of having a record of the owners in the justices' books, so that it might be known against whom they could proceed to enforce penalties for breaches of the bye-laws, but without power to revoke or recall such licenses.

There was not, he thought, any other subject to which he need now draw the attention of the Council, and he therefore begged to move for leave to bring in the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta. He said that for very many years the question of the connection of the two banks of the river had been under consideration. A number of schemes had been brought forward and considered: it had been discussed whether there should be a permanent bridge, whether it should be a railway bridge connecting the termini of the two railways in a central position in the town, whether it should be a floating road bridge, and so forth, discussions with which he would not trouble the Council. For reasons that had already been published, the Government of India had determined, at all events for the present, that it was not necessary to spend half a million in making a permanent bridge across the river. There seemed to be an objection to expend so large a sum of the imperial revenues for what the Government of India holds to be a local purpose, as under the view taken by that Government a bridge seemed to be required much more for local traffic than the through traffic of the country. It had been argued by the commission appointed to consider the question of constructing a floating bridge, that the local passenger traffic was five times as great as the railway traffic, and therefore the demand for facility of communication across the river was quite as much for local purposes as for the convenience of the country at large. Adopting this view, a floating bridge was, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, all that was required for the present. It was therefore determined at once to construct a floating bridge between Calcutta and Howrah, and a contract had been entered into with Mr. Bradford Leslie, an eminent engineer, for the construction of such a bridge, at a cost not exceeding £150,000, to be completed by the beginning of the year 1873. But as to the merits of the respective schemes, it was not necessary to take up the time of the Council.

What remained to be done, and what the Council was asked to do, was to pass a legislative enactment for the purpose of giving effect to this scheme for a floating bridge, which would remove any legal difficulties that might arise in carrying out the work, and keep the Government free from all liability in regard to accidents arising from the construction of the bridge and the consequent restrictions to navigation and traffic, and also for determining the necessary arrangements for securing the levy of tolls and the re-payment of the Government advance. The proposal now under consideration was that the collection of the tolls should be to some extent entrusted to the East Indian Railway Company, and that they should, on behalf of the Government, levy a certain small increased rate, very slight indeed, on goods and passengers coming to their station, and the bridge would therefore be practically free to all persons between the two stations. Beyond this there would be a certain amount of local traffic on which a small toll would be levied, probably not more than was now paid by passengers for the very much more dangerous and inconvenient means of crossing now available.

The bridge would be constructed with Government capital, and the question would remain for consideration how the affairs of the bridge should eventually be administered. It was proposed at present that the Bill should be drawn so as to meet any one of these three courses; either that the bridge should remain in the hands of Government officers, the Railway Company collecting the dues and tolls of the railway portion of the traffic, in which case there would be very little indeed for any one else to do. The next course was to make over the bridge to the present port fund commissioners; the third course was that the bridge should be made over to a board of trustees, to whom its affairs would be entirely entrusted. It was proposed, as said before, by the Bill to leave this question open to future adjustment. The Bill could be so drawn as to enable the Government to make over the bridge at any time that they were prepared to do so to a board which would collect the tolls and pay back to the Government the money advanced for the construction of the bridge by means of a sinking fund, very much on the principle which had been followed in the case of the Port Improvement Act.

He did not propose to go into the details of the Bill to-day. He hoped in the course of next week to circulate the Bill to members of the Council, and on that occasion he would explain its provisions.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

Gift of land for a road by Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy.

From LORD H. ULLICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, — (No. 613, dated Chittagong, the 24th January 1871.)

I BEG to bring to the notice of Government the generous and public-spirited conduct of two zemindars of Tipperah, Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy.

2. A road is under construction between Comillah and the sub-division of Brahmunbariah. About seven miles of the road will pass through the estates of the former gentleman, and about nine miles through the estates of the latter.

Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy have given all the land in their estates required for the road free of charge, which will enable us to complete the road much sooner than would have been possible if we had to pay for the sixteen miles of land out of the annual road fund grants.

3. I beg to recommend that a suitable acknowledgment of this generosity be published in the Gazette.

From H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal; to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, — (No. 424, dated Fort William, the 13th February 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 613 dated 24th ultimo, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to convey to Rajah Koomul Kishen Bahadoor and Baboo Anoda Persad Roy the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their generous and public-spirited gift of the land required for the road which is under construction between Comillah and the sub-division of Brahmunbariah.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Wound up during 1870.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	When wound up.	Amount of nominal capital in Rs.
1. Luckimpore Tea Plantation Company Limited	29th August 1870	Rs. 2,00,000
2. Port Canning Land Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company Limited	19th September 1870	1,20,00,000
3. Oudh and United Service Bank Limited	5th December 1870	2,00,000
Total	.....	1,24,00,000

CALCUTTA,
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered during 1870.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in Rs.
1. Nutwanpore Tea Company Limited	8th January 1870	Rs. 4,00,000
2. Furreedpore Loan Office Limited	13th June 1870	15,000
Total	.....	4,15,000

CALCUTTA,
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

Comparative Statement Shewing the Number and Capital of Joint Stock Companies Registered and Wound up during the Years 1857 to 1870.

YEARS.	COMPANIES											
	Registered.		Wound up.		Otherwise defunct.		Transferred to the registrar of N. W. P.		Transferred to the registrar of Punjab.		Remaining on the Calcutta register.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1857...	2	16,00,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1858...	9	67,12,500	2	1,20,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1859...	14	85,11,500	1	6,00,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1860...	12	69,22,000	3	2,15,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1861...	15	79,92,000	3	4,60,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1862...	12	62,26,000	4	17,84,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1863...	55	4,85,30,000	8	72,25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1864...	32	1,13,28,900	7	33,95,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1865...	24	6,38,18,000	11	30,96,500	1	2,00,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1866...	10	11,92,000	20	2,07,20,000	5	9,25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1867...	11	18,70,000	15	3,66,00,000	...	.....	...	12	35,51,000	...	.....	.....
1868...	2	11,20,000	19	72,72,500	...	.....	18	45,63,900	...	.....	...	.....
1869...	3	1,17,00,000	8	20,20,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870...	2	4,15,000	3	1,24,00,000	...	...	1	60,000	1	2,50,00,000	...	.....
Total	203	17,69,37,900	104	9,58,08,000	6	11,25,000	19	46,23,900	13	2,85,51,000	61	4,67,30,000

CALCUTTA,
The 11th January 1871.

CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rainfall from 23rd to 29th Jan. 1871.	Rainfall from 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
	Jail...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Jagipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Suminiupore	Not received	ditto	...		
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bludliruck	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Pooree	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Hazareebagh	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	0'01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Ranchee	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Palamow	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Gobindpore	Not received	Not received	...		
	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Putna	ditto	ditto	0'05	ditto.	
	Behar	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Barh	ditto	Not received	0'80	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Dinapore	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Gya	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghatty	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Nowadah	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Arungabad	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chumparun	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Chunprah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sewan	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Mezuiferpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	0'05	5th Feb. 1871	
	Seetamares	ditto	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	Not received 10th to 22nd Jan.
	Tajpore	Not received	Not received	0'01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Arrah	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871	
	Buxar	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Sassaram	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Bhubooah	ditto	ditto	...		
	Benares	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Bisangulpore	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banka	Not received	Not received	ditto	8th Jan. 1871.	
	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamooie	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st to 8th Jan.
	Begoosari	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Deogirur	Not received	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Purneah	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rampore Beaulesh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinazepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jangipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Ladbagh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Pubna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Coomercolly	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Serajunge	Not received	ditto	...		
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Bhowaniguge	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	0'01	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Burawan	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sooree	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Hooghly	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Howrah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Centai	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871	Not received 1st Jan.
	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	ditto	8th Jan. 1871	
	Tinilook	ditto	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871	
	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Ditto.
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Ranagnat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Melharpoore	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871	
	Chondangah	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Koositeah	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sangor-Island	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dam Dain	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Satkherah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Besseerhant	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. 97

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 23rd to 29th Jan. 1871.	Rainfall from 3rd Jan. to 6th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
DACC.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Jail	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	ditto	...		
CHITTAGONG.	Kishorgunge	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Sylhet	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Cachar	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Rangamata Hill	Nil	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Noakhally	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871	Not received 2nd to 8th Jan.
	Tipperah	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Brahmanbaria	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
ASSAM.	Akyab	ditto	Nil	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Buxa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowalparah	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Dhobree	Not received	ditto	...		
	Toora (Garo Hills)	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Jail	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Rungbee	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Terai	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Falacottah	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Julpigoorie	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Boda	ditto	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Tezpose	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Not received	ditto	ditto	8th Jan. 1871.	
	Burpettah	Nil	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Gowhatta	Not received	ditto	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871	
	Sebsaugor	0.20	ditto	0.25	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Golnghat	Not received	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Nazeerah	ditto	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Debroogha	0.77	ditto	0.77	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	0.23	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Shillong	Nil	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Jowai	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Compted point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Min. solar radi- ation.					Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	
Feb. ...	1st	30.028	81.8	64.0	138.0	71.4	64.8	59.5	0.08	W & W N W	... 78.7	...	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.
	2nd	29.952	83.2	60.5	138.0	71.2	63.5	57.3	.63	W, W S W & S W	... 89.3	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	3rd	90.6	83.5	68.8	138.0	73.0	67.6	63.2	.71	S S W & W	... 112.3	...	Stratoni, cirri, and clear. Slightly foggy from 1 to 5 A.M., and 8 to 11 P.M.
	4th	90.9	80.5	63.0	137.2	71.3	61.8	54.2	.57	W S W & W by S	... 119.0	...	Clear. Foggy at 8 & 9 P.M.
	5th	86.8	80.5	62.3	135.5	70.6	62.8	56.6	.63	S by W & W by S	... 89.7	...	Clear and cirri.
	6th	89.4	82.5	62.0	137.8	71.8	64.1	57.9	.63	S S E & S by E	... 81.0	...	Clear.
	7th	90.8	81.4	64.5	134.7	72.5	65.9	60.6	.68	S & S S E	... 76.6	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	83.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	86.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66

		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	0.61

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th February 1871

No. 8.

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee Fair.

From F. B. SIMSON, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 21, dated Dacca, the 27th January 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter, No. 34 of 10th instant, from the magistrate of Dacca, and also copy of a report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee fair, held about the close of 1870, from the assistant magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

2. I visited the fair in company with Colonel Haughton, commissioner of Cooch Behar, who was much surprised at its extent, and the immense trade developed in connection with it, amounting to a transfer of Rs. 20,00,000.

3. All this part of Bengal has this year been exceptionally healthy at present, as far as is known. This is entirely owing to Providence, for the places with worst reputation, and which have been least cared for, have been as healthy as those in which much money has been spent in interference.

4. The year has been altogether exceptional both in Dacca and in Calcutta, in the country and in towns, and also in fairs; and the fact cannot be attributable to any human agency, nor can true deductions be drawn as to results in limited areas, when those results have been so universally similar throughout the country. There was a higher inundation last year than usual: possibly this may have carried off much impurity generally.

From D. R. LYALL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, to the Commissioner of Dacca,—(No. 34, dated Dacca, the 10th January 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter, No. 228 dated 31st ultimo, from the assistant magistrate of Moonsheegunge, reporting on the Kartic Baronee fair, with an abstract of the accounts of the fair.

2. I have to thank Mr. Page for his very successful management of the whole fair, as also Mr. Weatherall, the district superintendent of police.

3. I was able to be present myself only twice this year during the fair, owing to the requirements of Act VI. (Village Chowkeedaree Act), but all I saw was most satisfactory, and the sanitary commissioner made no objection.

4. I am taking measures for realizing the remainder of the sums due.

5. I beg to draw your attention to the item of native doctor's pay, Rs. 47. It appears to me hard to charge this to the zemindars, as these are paid servants of Government, merely deputed to the fair. Even in the case of dispensaries Government pays the doctor's salary. It is, however, the order of Government, and I have accordingly charged it.

From W. H. PAGE, Esq., Assistant Magistrate of Moonsheegunge, to the Magistrate of Dacca,—(No. 228, dated Moonsheegunge, the 31st December 1870.)

I HAVE the honor, in accordance with your letter No. 1918 of 29th October 1870, to submit the following report on the Kartic Baronee fair, held on the chur near Moonsheegunge during the months of November and December.

2. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival, which took place this year on the 8th November, corresponding with the Bengali *purnima* (full moon) of 23rd Kartic 1277. The number of bathers was estimated at about 1,500 persons, chiefly women and Brahmins, being a little less than last year, when it is supposed that these were about two thousand.

3. The first arrivals were on Thursday, the 3rd November, a few people coming with mats and wood from the Soonderbuns and the district of Backergunge. These you saw on your visit on the 6th. On the 7th a few petty shop-keepers came, and on the 8th the bank was crowded with the bathers, who went away that day and the next, making room for the buyers and sellers. The 9th and 10th were occupied in the erection of the shops, and from the 11th to the 18th the shop-keepers arrived in great numbers. By the 18th the fair was about full, and business commenced briskly.

4. It would be superfluous to give any detailed account of the nature of the fair, that having been done some years back by Mr. A. L. Clay, and last year by Dr. D. B. Smith. It differed but little from previous descriptions, and that little principally in situation. The fair being earlier than usual by about a week, and the floods high and unusually prolonged, the space available on the chur was much narrower than usual. The people wished to meet this difficulty by narrowing the road between the shops, but I thought it better to insist on a good wide road of about forty feet, the effect of which was to send the fair westward, so far that the police outpost at the end was close to Rikabi Bazar.

5. The reason for this was the strict rule of a good broad street, to ensure ventilation, insisted on by Dr. Smith, whose recommendations, as made in his letter to the magistrate of Dacca last year, I endeavoured as much as possible to follow.

6. A large staff of police (the detailed list of which I append) was furnished by the district superintendent, who was present during the whole time of the erection of the shops, and paid subsequent visits also. I have to express my great obligations to him for valuable assistance in maintaining the conservancy arrangements during the fair.

7. The police under the command of sub-inspector Prayag Dutt Tewari behaved on the whole well, and I had occasion to report one or two cases specially to the district superintendent. About seventy-three persons were punished under section 290, Indian Penal Code, for disregarding the conservancy rules, with fines varying from one to four aunas. As compared with last year, the number of complaints of theft was extremely small.

8. The number of shops was about 600; the number of people, including visitors, about 80,000; and the merchandise sold, about Rs. 20,00,000. A detailed list of the principal articles sold, with their values, is given herewith (list).

9. Copies of the paper (A) of "information and rules for the people" were posted about in conspicuous parts of the fair, and their purport made known by beat of drum.

10. I may observe that I did what I could to assure the agents of the zemindars and the principal shop-keepers that the object of these rules was not to annoy them in any way, but to do the best possible to avoid any outbreak of disease. I succeeded to a certain extent in making them believe this.

11. There was a report before the fair, that in consequence of the strict measures enforced last year with regard to conservancy, there would be no gathering at all this year. The mela was however very little, if at all, smaller than last year, and the best proof that the shop-keepers were not inconvenienced is, that it lasted from the 8th November, the bathing festival, until the 22nd December. I cannot find that it has ever continued longer than this.

12. One important concession was made this year with your permission, after a petition by some shop-keepers of Dacca, returned herewith, viz. that they should be permitted to erect privies of their own instead of being compelled to use the trenches. A place was assigned about 150 yards to the rear of the fair, in which they were allowed to erect movable sheds, open to inspection by myself and the police, and kept clean by their own sweepers at their own expense. This is not strictly in accordance with Dr. Smith's rules of last year, but on visiting the place this year, offered no objection to the alteration.

13. Another point in which it was impossible to carry out Dr. Smith's wishes, was his recommendation that no prostitutes should be allowed to come to the fair, except provided with clean bills of health. I did not see any way to effect this, nor was any practicable suggestion made by yourself or the civil surgeon. There were in all fifty-one of these women, who apparently did a fine trade, as the rent paid by them during the fair for their miserable mat cabins varied from four to ten rupees.

14. The sanitary commissioner noticed last year the great nuisance occasioned by masses of floating weed decaying on the river bank. This year this was in a great measure prevented by a couple of standing mat fences, which turned most of the weed into the middle of the stream. This useful arrangement was suggested by Mr. Weatherall.

15. The amount of sickness this year was smaller than has ever been known. Two persons died during the fair, one about seventy years old, of dysentery of twelve years' standing, and the other (an old woman of a similar age) from injuries sustained by a fall. There were one or two cases of fever, and one other of dysentery. The last was sent to the Mitford Hospital at the end of the fair. Not a single case of cholera occurred. This fact, together with the experience of last year, furnishes strong proof that it is not in these fairs that cholera originates, but that the disease may generally be traced to the places whence the sick come.

16. I enclose an account of money received and disbursed. It is larger than last year—the reason of this being, first, that the staff of mehters at first employed was found insufficient, and was consequently doubled; and secondly, that through the delay of the zemindars in putting up the thannah and hospital accommodation, the police and native doctors were compelled for some days to live in boats. The hospital bills are sent in original herewith.

17. I return the printed papers forwarded with your letter, and append a rough sketch of the fair.

Cash Account of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Kartie Bayone Fair.

DACCA MAGISTRACY,
The 10th January 1871.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Magistrate

On a former occasion the hon'ble mover of the Bill cited as a precedent that public necessaries were constructed out of the general funds, but that they were used by only a section of the lower orders of the people. He (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore) begged to state that there was no analogy between the construction of public necessaries and a public market. Public necessaries have been constructed, not so much for the benefit of a particular class of the community, but for the improvement of the sanitation and cleanliness of those parts of the town in which they were situated; and being scattered over different localities, they added in no small degree to the general sanitation of the town. This, however, could not be said with regard to the proposed market. Then again, it was said that the time might come when the Hindus would, equally with the Europeans, resort to the new market. On such speculative grounds he thought that a cathedral might be built out of the municipal funds on the plea that the so-called heathen denizens of Calcutta might hereafter be evangelized by the labors of the Christian missionaries; or an opera house might be started on the pretext that native ears might hereafter be trained to appreciate the sweets of Italian music. In fact, if this principle were admitted, the municipality would be justified to undertake anything and everything to suit the tastes of any particular section of the community. He therefore begged to suggest that the select committee be instructed to take these matters into their consideration, and to remedy the injustice to which he had referred.

MOULVY ABDOOL LUTEEF said that he had only one remark to make with reference to the provisions of section 4 of the Bill, which provided penalties on parties who sold fruits or other articles in places not licensed as markets. In his opinion this section would bear hardly on fruiterers who had not shops in regular markets; and he thought that the select committee should see that shop-keepers should not be inconvenienced or harassed by any such provision remaining in the Bill.

MR. SCHALCH said that, with regard to the observations that had been made by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore), he wished to make a few remarks. He thought that the Council would agree with him, taking the European view of the case, that it quite fell within the province of the Justices to construct a market. It seemed to be argued that because there were different communities in Calcutta who had not the same wants and requirements as to articles of food, therefore the municipality should not be empowered to construct a market. He did not think that that held good, because it struck him that all portions of the community do want certain articles of consumption, though some may not require meat, others may not require fish, and so on. He thought that, whether they were Mahomedans, Hindus, or Europeans, there were articles which they required, and which they would procure at the proposed market. He thought that a market, well constructed, well ventilated, and well regulated, would be found as useful to one class as to another. It has been urged that the market would be solely beneficial to one section of the community, and the cost of constructing such a market should therefore be borne by that community; and that if this principle was not observed, the municipal fund might be appropriated for the construction of a cathedral. But the cases were not analogous, as in the one all classes of the community might avail themselves of the benefit afforded by a market, whereas in the other, the building would be restricted to the use of one religious community. This latter was the view taken by the municipality with regard to the burning ghât. It was there held that the ghât, being for the benefit of one portion of the community, should be carried out at the expense of that community, and that principle was extended to every other religious community in the town. For very shortly after the question of the burning ghât had been discussed, the cemeteries existing in the town were closed, and the communities who used them were required at their own expense to provide themselves with burial grounds outside the town. This was done in the case of the Armenians and Greeks. The Armenians provided themselves with a new cemetery; and in the case of the Greeks, they were assisted only so far that land was taken up by the Justices as for a public purpose, but the whole expense was borne by the Greek community.

With regard to what had been last said, as to section 4 of the Bill being harassing on a certain class, he would explain that by the provision referred to it was intended that, if a place be hereafter used as a market without the owner having taken out a license, any person selling in such market would be punishable, provision being made that the clause should not affect itinerant vendors of fish, fruit, or vegetables.

THE Advocate-General said that if he was not out of order in addressing the Council after the reply of the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and as he might perhaps not have another opportunity of expressing his views in the Council on this Bill, he would take leave to make a few observations, more particularly with reference to that portion of the Bill (the only portion which appeared to have been the subject of any objection) which enabled the Justices to erect a market, and for that purpose to raise the necessary funds by loan, and to pay interest on debentures issued on the collateral security of the municipal rates.

He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore) in his remark that the general application of the municipal rates ought and was always intended to be for the sanitation and improvement of the town, and that that was the leading principle which always ought to guide the Council in legislating with regard to any future more or less particular application of the surplus rates. The application of that principle would sufficiently prevent the possibility of any suggestion being entertained for the erection of such things as a cathedral or

an opera house. But he (the Advocate-General) failed to understand how it could be said that a Bill like the present, which not only provided for the superintendence and registration of existing markets, but which also enabled the Justices to erect new markets, could be any thing but a measure falling within the general object of sanitation and improvement. It was true that if we looked to the particular circumstances which influenced the municipality in applying to the legislature for passing a measure on the subject, they had no doubt special reference to the condition and capabilities of one principal market in the town which was principally, though not exclusively, used by the European community. Still he failed to see how it could be said that a proposal like the present, even assuming that it necessarily includes the erection of a new market which would give improved facilities for the purchase of commodities on the part of the European community, would be in any way transgressing the general principle which he had already admitted, namely, the principle of sanitation and improvement. It seemed to him that when, as in the present state of things with regard to Calcutta, the more broad and general measures of sanitation and improvement have been or were in course of being carried out under existing legislation, such as the general system of drainage, the supply of water, the lighting of the town, and street improvement, it would be in fact quite tying up the hands of the municipality as regards any further measure of sanitation and improvement if they were to be limited to measures in which every section of the community was equally interested. Even as regards these more general measures of improvement which had been or were being carried out, it could not be said that the whole community, or each section of the community, had benefited equally by them. For instance, as regards improvements in the communications of the town—the opening out or widening of streets—while he admitted that these were to be regarded as measures of general improvement, it could not be denied that the benefit to be derived from them was much greater as regards that portion of the inhabitants who resided in or frequented the immediate locality of each particular improvement, than it was in the case of other portions of the inhabitants, whether natives or Europeans, who resided at a distance. So again, with regard to the general improvement of the introduction of pure water. No one could say that it had not been practically and immediately of much greater benefit to the poorer portion of the inhabitants, and was of much greater necessity as regards particular sections of the town than it had been in other quarters. That improvement had been much more important as regards the portions of the town inhabited by the native community, than it had been to the portions inhabited by the European community, or the upper classes of the natives.

Now, to come back to the particular subject of the establishment of a market. Could it be said that it was in any way extending the principle of the Act of 1863, as a measure having for its object general sanitation and improvement, to empower the Justices to apply a certain portion of the surplus rates which were available, after providing for water-supply, drainage, and matters of that kind, in the construction of sufficient and convenient markets? If the Bill stood with the omission of any clauses empowering the justices to construct new markets, he apprehended it would be exceedingly imperfect, because, from the facts laid before the Council, he believed it was quite certain that, making all allowance for such local improvements as might be introduced by the establishment of a system of registration and supervision with regard to existing markets, still the limited extent and defective construction of such existing markets would leave things in a very unsatisfactory and insufficient state. Then, could it be said that because the benefit from the construction of a particular market would be greater and more immediate to the European community than to the inhabitants generally, there was any unfairness, or want of equity, in the Justices in their discretion—a discretion which, under the law, was subject to the sanction of the local Government—determining on the erection of such market, any more than they would be acting unfairly in erecting another market in another part of the town, the benefit from which would accrue exclusively to the native population of that neighbourhood? It was not the object of the Justices, as he understood—it certainly was not, as far as he could gather from the terms of the Bill the object of the hon'ble mover—in any way to give an exclusive benefit to the European community as distinguished from the rest of the inhabitants of the town. That in carrying out a measure like the present, one market should afford special advantages to one class, and another to another, necessarily resulted from the fact that there were different classes, and different localities having different requirements. But the existence and recognition of such differences would not disentitle such a measure as the present to the character of being one for the general improvement of the whole town, and as such, a part of the grand object for which the Corporation of the Justices was established. Therefore he cordially supported the hon'ble mover of the Bill with regard to that portion of it which related to the construction of markets.

There was one more matter for consideration, which was rather a question for discussion in select committee. As he understood the proposed measure with regard to the erection of new markets, the security to be given to persons lending money on debentures was limited, first, to the rates and tolls derived from the markets, and secondly, to the surplus general municipal rates. But he would suggest whether it would not be worthy of consideration that the security should also be extended to the land on which the markets were erected, and to the market buildings. That would probably have the effect of enabling the Justices to obtain money on easier terms than they would otherwise be able to do, and would be a sort of security interposed between the payment of interest out of the market rates, before coming upon the surplus of the general municipal rates.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Wordie, Baboo Digumber Mitter, and the mover, with instructions to report in a month.

HOOGLY BRIDGE.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved that the Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Howrah and Calcutta, be read in Council. He said that at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the circumstances which rendered it necessary to introduce this Bill, and since that meeting the draft Bill has been printed, which provides that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to cause the bridge to be constructed in such manner as he may consider necessary, that he may charge tolls for the use of the bridge, make bye-laws for its management, and provide by means of a special fund for the repayment of all advances received from the imperial Government for the purpose of constructing the bridge. The Bill proposed two alternative courses, should the Government desire to make over the management of the affairs of the bridge—either that it should appoint a special commission for the purpose, or transfer the management to the commissioners for the improvement of the port; but he intended to propose in select committee the enactment of a more general provision than the alternatives provided for in sections 10 and 29 of the Bill as it now stood. He thought a section might be framed so as to provide that if it should appear advisable to place the management of the bridge in the hands of a trust, it might be placed under the management of a separate trust or of the port trust, and that the rules which applied to the one should apply to the other: the Bill would thus be made more simple and compact.

He explained at the last meeting that it was proposed that the East Indian Railway Company should have the collection of a certain portion of the tolls, that is, the tolls on all traffic between their stations at Calcutta and Howrah, and that they should levy a small additional charge on all passengers and goods through their own officers at the railway station; and thus the local traffic to the railway would be practically free, the bridge toll being paid on the ticket or in the goods charge. It would only further be necessary to provide means for collecting tolls on the local traffic, that is, on passengers passing to and from Calcutta and Howrah.

Section 31 of the Bill was an important one, and would require the careful consideration of the select committee to whom the Bill would be referred. It provides that no person shall be entitled to any compensation for any loss or injury which he may sustain by reason of any obstruction to the navigation of the river which may be caused by the bridge, or by anything done in constructing it. This was one of the most important provisions of the Bill; and while he thought it was reasonable and fair, he thought it probable that there might be a great deal said in opposition to this section, and it was therefore one to which the special attention of the select committee would require to be drawn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks, consisting of Mr. Schalch, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wyman, Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore, and the mover, Mr. Eden.

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. In doing so, he said that the Bill as it now stood was very different from the Bill which he first obtained leave to bring in. The reasons for the various amendments proposed by the committee were briefly explained in their report. It was found, after full consideration, that there was great difficulty in preparing one general scheme for the whole of the country on such information as the committee had before them. It seemed that many members of the Council, and especially of the select committee, preferred to defer the bringing in of such a measure until we had time to examine the wants of the country, and ascertain the possibility of framing a measure capable of being applied to all districts. At the same time it seemed to be a pity to allow this scheme to stand over while such information was being acquired,—a scheme with regard to which the proprietors of the land to be drained were prepared to incur, and the Government to advance, the cost of carrying it out. It was therefore proposed to make this a purely local measure, and to make provision for carrying out the special scheme of drainage of certain parts of Hooghly and Burdwan which have been prepared by the engineers employed in examining and surveying these districts, and for recovering the cost of such work from the proprietors of the land to be affected by the measure. Accordingly, instead of its being a Bill for the drainage of the districts in Bengal generally, the committee had confined it to the drainage of parts of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. No doubt the experience gained in the working of this Act would be found very useful in framing hereafter a more general measure.

The Bill provided that the scheme should be laid before certain commissioners, of whom not less than a majority should be proprietors of the lands to be affected by the proposed scheme. The scheme would be published in the villages and lands to be affected, and in case the proprietors of one moiety of the lands to be actually reclaimed from the water should consent, the scheme would be carried out. Provision was also made for the partial carrying out of a scheme in case the proprietors of the whole of the lands to be reclaimed were not willing to join in the cost of carrying out the scheme. If therefore a portion of such proprietors consented, a modified scheme might be carried out.

The rest of the Bill was taken up by details with regard to the recovery of advances, the adjustment of the charge on each proprietor, and the like,—questions which could better be dealt with as the Council proceeded with the consideration of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of MR. EDEN the clauses of the Bill were taken into consideration in the form recommended by the select committee.

In the preamble "Howrah" was omitted from the enumeration of districts to which the Bill would apply.

In Section 1 the short title of the Act was altered from "The Hooghly Drainage Act," to "The Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act."

The consideration of the interpretation Section 2 was postponed.

Section 3 was agreed to after an amendment similar to that made in the preamble.

The consideration of Section 4 was postponed.

Sections 5 to 11 were agreed to.

Section 12 was agreed to, with a verbal amendment.

Sections 13 to 19 were agreed to.

Section 20 was agreed to after a slight transposition of words.

Sections 21 to 25 were agreed to.

In Section 26 a verbal amendment was made.

The consideration of Section 27 was postponed.

Sections 28 to 32 were agreed to.

The consideration of Section 33 was postponed.

Sections 34 to 43 were agreed to.

In the schedule amendments were made similar to those in the preamble and in Section 1.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he thought that the interpretation of the term "Proprietors of lands" required amendment, and he was glad therefore that the consideration of the interpretation section had been postponed. He would also ask that the consideration of section 32 should be reserved, because he thought the "proprietor"—whatever the definition of that term was to be—ought to be able to recover 10 per cent. from all his subordinate tenures, and not from the owner of a temporary lease only. The owners of temporary leases might have other sub-tenures under them, and he thought it could not be intended that they only should recoup the proprietor, but that the sub-tenures under them should also bear their fair proportion of the cost. He thought therefore that section 32 should be taken into consideration in connection with the interpretation of "proprietor."

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 25th instant.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	104,076	1,48,152 1 4	13,578 15 6	683,825 0	4,12,543 9 0	37,816 9 10	51,395 5 4
Or per mile of railway		115 12 4	10 12 3		322 6 10	29 11 1	40 3 4
For previous 4 weeks of half year ...	385,178	6,00,676 14 9	55,062 1 0	2,443,576 20	15,23,677 13 0	139,670 9 4	194,732 10 4
Total for 5 weeks ...	480,254	7,48,869 0 1	68,640 16 6	3,127,401 20	19,36,221 6 0	177,486 19 2	246,127 15 8
COMPARISON.		*	*				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	146,837	2,43,540 10 0	22,324 11 3	751,502 30	4,14,752 7 4	38,018 19 6	60,343 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		215 5 4	19 14 9		366 11 5	33 12 4	53 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	686,140	13,35,559 12 3	122,426 6 4	3,740,093 20	21,25,115 8 11	194,802 5 1	317,228 11 5

* Rs. 6,067-14-0 added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,548	15,444 3 10	1,415 14 5	52,130 30	14,508 9 6	1,329 19 2
Or per mile of railway		69 4 1	6 7 0		65 1 0	5 19 3
For previous 4 weeks of half year ...	21,751	76,750 3 5	7,036 5 3	198,451 10	61,898 0 6	5,073 19 8
Total for 5 weeks ...	27,299	92,203 7 3	8,451 19 8	250,582 0	76,406 10 0	7,003 18 10
COMPARISON.		*	*			
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,071	14,109 14 4	1,293 8 2	53,051 30	13,583 8 4	1,245 3 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		63 4 5	5 16 0		60 14 7	5 11 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	37,725	1,27,018 2 5	11,643 6 8	199,729 20	58,259 3 7	5,340 8 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,868	18,561 12 9	1,701 10 0	98,942 37	22,314 12 0	2,045 10 4
Or per mile of railway	178	118 9 8	10 17 5	632 0	142 9 5	13 1 5
For previous 4 weeks of half year ...	115,568	65,478 9 3	6,602 4 2	367,312 19	82,920 2 0	7,601 0 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	143,434	84,040 6 0	7,703 14 2	466,255 16	105,234 14 0	9,646 10 6
COMPARISON.		*	*			
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,836	16,262 5 0	1,490 14 3	113,244 37	14,407 10 2	1,320 14 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		219	143 9 7	13 3 3	1,000 0	127 3 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	144,726	1,01,007 15 10	9,259 1 5	493,285 22	71,309 12 9	6,536 14 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,055	1,422 9 0	142 5 2	10,113 25	592 15 0	59 5 10
Or per mile of railway	324	50 13 0	5 1 8	575 10	21 13 0	2 3 8
For previous 18 weeks of half year ...	109,410	26,947 8 0	1,694 15 0	187,162 23	6,077 13 6	607 15 9
Total for 19 weeks ...	118,466	28,370 1 0	1,837 0 2	263,276 8	6,679 12 6	667 5 7
COMPARISON.		*	*			
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,555	1,070 12 9	98 3 2	13,265 20	423 14 6	38 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		173	38 3 11	3 10 1	474 0	15 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	85,385	16,054 4 3	1,471 12 9	192,242 26	6,635 8 5	608 5 3

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th February 1871.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat =100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29°952	29°970	77·8	71·0	69	S S W	...	...	....	b
		16	29°843	29°861	84·0	71·0	50	S S W	...	...	....	b
	13th	10	29°964	29°982	77·5	72·3	77	S W	...	...	....	b
		16	29°810	29°828	87·6	74·2	49	S S W	...	...	....	b
	14th	10	29°953	29°972	74·6	72·0	85	S by W	...	...	....	b
		16	29°844	29°862	89·2	72·8	43	S S W	...	...	....	b
	15th	10	29°956	29°974	80·0	67·8	51	S S W	...	...	....	b
		16	29°836	29°854	90·3	70·3	32	S W	...	...	....	b
	16th	10	29°959	29°977	77·0	69·0	64	N	...	...	C	....
		16	29°817	29°835	86·7	70·6	42	S W	...	...	C	....
	17th	10	29°975	29°991	73·0	64·2	58	N N W	...	0·23	....	a, d
		16	29°911	29°930	69·5	66·0	82	W by N	...	0·02	....	b
	18th	10	29°986	30°005	72·0	66·8	75		...		C S	....
		16	29°846	29°864	80·9	67·2	44	W	...	...
SUGAR ISLAND.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29°988	29°994	79	75	82	S	7·7*	...	C	....
		16	29°875	29°881	81	74	70	S	13·6*	...		b
	13th	10	29°979	29°985	80	75	78	S S E	9·8*	...		b
		16	29°840	29°846	82	76	74	S S E	11·6*	...		b
	14th	10	29°969	29°974	81	76	78	S	6·2*	...		b
		16	29°875	29°881	82	77	78	S	9·4*	...		b
	15th	10	29°970	29°976	80	74	74	S S W	9·3*	...		b
		16	29°847	29°853	84	74	60	S	9·0*	...		b
	16th	10	29°978	29°984	78	71	69	N N W	8·9*	...	C	b, m
		16	29°846	29°852	83	75	67	S	7·5*	...	C	b, m
	17th	10	30°000	30°006	77	68	60	N W	10·1*	...	C, CK	b
		16	29°928	29°934	70	67	84	N W	13·9*	0·30	C, N	d, u, o
	18th	10	30°002	30°008	76	72	81	W	11·2*	...	C	b
		16	29°848	29°854	80	73	70	S S W	8·8*	...		b
CHITTAGONG.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29°894	30°006	78	71	69	N E	3·4*	...		b, m
		16	29°778	29°887	82	73	63	W	10·0*	...		b
	13th	10	29°917	30°031	73	70	85	E	3·9*	...		b, m
		16	29°761	29°872	84	72	53	W S W	8·0*	...		b, m
	14th	10	29°931	30°044	77	71	73	E	5·9*	...		b, m
		16	29°799	29°808	90	73	41	W	10·1*	...		b
	15th	10	29°906	30°017	84	73	56	N	6·1*	...		b, m
		16	29°786	29°806	87	75	55	N W	11·1*	...		b
	16th	10	29°839	29°851	81	72	62	E	5·5*	...		b, m
		16	29°825	29°835	88	74	49	W	15·2*	...		b
	17th	10	29°873	29°884	83	76	71	S	6·0*	...	C, CK	b
		16	29°784	29°805	82	76	74	W N W	11·4*	...	K, CK	b
	18th	10	29°922	30°036	71	67	80	N E	5·9*	...	K, KS	m
		16	29°793	29°805	80	70	58	W	12·1*	...		b
MADRAS.	Feb.											
	11th	10	29°980	30°010	83	70	49	N W	9*	...		b
		16	29°875	29°905	82	70	52	N by E	12*	...		b
	12th	10	29°987	30°017	83	74	63	N N W	9*	...		b, c
		16	29°876	29°906	82	74	66	S W by W	4*	...		b, c
	13th	10	30°009	30°030	81	74	70	E S E	5*	...		b, c
		16	29°840	29°879	83	75	67	N E	11*	...		b
	14th	10	29°991	30°021	87	65	40	E S E	3*	...		b, c
		16	29°853	29°883	82	74	66	N E by E	8*	...		b
	15th	10	29°986	30°016	84	69	43	E by N	7*	...		b
		16	29°860	29°890	82	71	55	E	10*	...		b
	16th	10	29°888	30°018	82	73	63	S E by E	9*	...		b
		16	29°844	29°874	82	74	66	E by S	12*	...		b
	17th	10	29°957	29°987	86	76	61	S	9*	...		b, c
		16	29°820	29°850	85	74	57	E S E	14*	...		b, c
OUTSKIRTS.	Feb.											
	11th	10	29°957	30°041	74	68	72	S S E	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°804	29°857	82	68	38	W N W	...	...		Fair.
	12th	10	29°907	29°991	75	69	72	S S W	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°784	29°867	82	72	59	S S E	...	...		Fair.
	13th	10	29°907	29°991	75	69	72	W N W	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°761	29°846	83	67	39	S	...	...		Fair.
	14th	10	29°904	29°987	76	65	52	W	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°781	29°863	84	65	31	S E	...	...		Fair.
	15th	10	29°927	30°011	74	67	67	S S W	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°764	29°846	82	64	30	S S E	...	...		Fair.
	16th	10	29°901	29°985	75	73	90	E S E	...	...		Fair.
		16	29°764	29°846	83	64	30	S	...	...		Fair.
	17th	10	29°924	30°008	75	65	55	N W	...	...	C, KS	Fair.
		16	29°862	29°946	71	68	85	N N W	...	...	N	
ARYAB.	Feb.											
	12th	10	29°902	30°008	72	65	66	E	1	...		b
		16	29°863	29°878	83	72	56	W	1	...		b
	13th	10	29°993	30°011	73	65	66	E	1	...		b
		16	29°848	29°863	81	73	66	N W	1	...		b
	14th	10	29°984	30°000	75	69	72	E	1	...		b
		16	29°843	29°858	83	74	63	W N W	2	...		b
	15th	10	29°967	29°983	74	70	61	E	1	...	K	b
		16	29°833	29°848	83	76	71	W	2	...		b
	16th	10	29°941	29°956	76	70	73	E	1	...		m
		16	29°833	29°848	83	76	71	N W	1	...		b
	17th	10	29°954	29°970	75	72	85	E N E	1	...	C	m
		16	29°853	29°868	83	77	75	N W	2	...		b
	18th	10	30°006	30°021	78	70	65	N	1	...	C, CS, CK	m
		16	29°925	29°940	82	69	48	N W	3	...	C, CK	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 6th to 12th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jail...	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	False Point	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jagipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Juguisingspore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Sunmupore	Not received	Nil	...	...
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Pooree	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Khoordah	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Hazareesbaugh	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Burhee	Not received	Not received	0'01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Ranches	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Palanow	ditto	Not received	ditto	6th Feb. 1871.	
	Purulia	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Gobindpore	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Pains	ditto	ditto	0'05	ditto.	
	Behar	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Barh	ditto	Not received	0'80	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinapore	ditto	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Gya	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghatty	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad	Not received	Not received	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chumparun	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sewan	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Mozufierpore	Not received	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	0'05	ditto.	
	Seetamaree	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Tajpore	Not received	Not received	0'01	22nd Jan. 1871.	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Arrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Buxar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sasseram	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Bhubhooah	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Bunares	Nil	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhaungpore	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banks	Not received	Not received	ditto	8th Jan. 1871.	
	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamooie	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 1st to 8th Jan. and 16th January to 5th Feb.
	Begoosari	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Deoghur	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Rampore Beauleah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nattore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Bograh	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Maldab	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jungipore	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Lalbagh	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	From 16th Jan.
	Purna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Coomercolly	ditto	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Serajungue	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Rungpore	ditto	Nil	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhowanigunge	Nil	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb. From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	0'01	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Buruwan	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Culna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneeungue	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sooree	Not received	Not received	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Howrah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mianapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Gurbetta	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tanlook	Nil	Not received	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan. and 16th to 29th January.
PRESIDENT.	Kishnaghur	ditto	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kanaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meharpore	ditto	Not received	0'50	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Choadangah	Not received	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Kooshtah	Nil	Nil	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Birrakpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Satkhera	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bareipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 22, 1871. 111

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1871.		Rainfall from 6th to 12th Feb. 1871.		RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
		Rain.	Up to date.	Rain.	Up to date.	Rain.	Up to date.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Jail	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Not received	Not received	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Atteah	Not received	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	ditto	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Kishorgunge	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Sylhet	ditto	ditto	Not received	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Cachar	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Cox's Bazar	Not received	Not received	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Rangamata Hill	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871	Not received 2nd to 8th Jan.
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	ditto	ditto	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Akyab	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Buxa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowalparah	ditto	ditto	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Dhobree	Not received	Not received	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Toora (Garo Hills)	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Rungbee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Terai	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Falacottah	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
ASSAM.	Julipgoorie	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	20th Jan. 1871.	
	Boda	Not received	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	
	Tezapore	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 9th to 15th Jan.
	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	From 30th Jan.
	Mungledeye	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Burpettah	Not received	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Gowhattay	Nil	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.	Not received 1st Jan.
	Seeshaangor	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	0'25	ditta.	
	Golaghat	Not received	Not received	ditto	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Nazeerah	0'06	0'06	ditto	0'17	5th Feb. 1871.		
	Debrooghur	0'28	0'28	ditto	1'05	ditto.		
	Suddya	Nil	Nil	ditto	0'23	ditto	...	
	Shillong	0'01	0'01	ditto	0'01	ditto.		
	Jowai	Not received	0'50	ditto	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.		
	Samoogoodting	0'50	0'50	ditto	0'50	5th Feb. 1871.		

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th February 1871.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETERS.				THERMOMETERS.				SOLAR RADIATION.				MEAN OF 16 hours.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.			
	Mean of 16 hours.		Mean of 4 hours.		Mean of 16 hours.		Mean of 4 hours.		Mean of min.		Mean of max.		Mean of 16 hours.		Mean of 4 hours.		Mean of 16 hours.		Mean of 4 hours.		Mean of 16 hours.		Mean of 4 hours.	
	Height above sea level.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean of min.	Range.	Mean of max.	Range.	Mean of min.	Range.	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Range.	Mean of min.	Range.	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Range.	Mean of min.	Range.
Port Blair	110	29.778	29.810	29.747	29.747	29.802	29.902	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911	29.911
Montrose	27	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655	29.655
Vizagapatam	31	29.975	29.951	29.974	29.974	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980	29.980
Alibag	15	29.654	29.693	30.013	29.693	29.900	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972	29.972
False Point	187	30.043	30.031	30.068	30.068	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050	30.050
Cuttack	80	29.960	29.933	29.962	29.962	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968	29.968
Saugor Island	6	30.001	29.976	30.073	29.943	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912	29.912
Chittagong	168	29.888	29.869	29.947	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840	29.840
Calcutta	1811	29.968	29.962	30.003	29.950	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948	29.948
Jessore	27	29.983	29.972	30.042	29.921	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937	29.937
Parsa	35	29.930	29.946	30.025	29.955	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976	29.976
Cachar	73	29.904	29.808	29.977	29.818	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892	29.892
Barrackpore	2013	27.955	27.935	28.014	27.899	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971	27.971
Berhampore	80	29.922	29.869	29.983	29.848	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859	29.859
Jalpaiguri	170	29.862	29.820	29.933	29.746	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750	29.750
Monzher	1694	29.813	29.788	29.820	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824	29.824
Darjeeling	6345	33.383	33.374	33.409	33.359	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402	33.402
Goalpara	4826	29.589	28.552	29.638	29.517	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587	29.587
Shillong	4826	26.300	26.300	26.334	26.268	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299	26.299
Banaras	168	29.769	29.769	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	29.759	
Rourkela	8797	29.125	29.112	29.171	29.084	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134	29.134

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1870.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	67.8	Mean temperature of 16 years	69.7	Mean rainfall of 16 years	72
1itto ditto of 1870	66.8	ditto ditto of 1870	69	ditto ditto of 1870	70
Ditto ditto of 1870 equal	10	Defect in 1870	10	Defect in 1870	10
Defect in 1870	0	Defect in 1870	0	Defect in 1870	0

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1871.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Metereological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	29.893	.....	61	N 78° E
Madras	29.983	.....	86	N 16° W
Vizagapatam	30.008	73.5	72	N 68° E
Akyab	29.970	70.8	65	N 12° W
False Point	30.062	69.3	43	N 19° E
Cuttack	30.045	65.8	61	N 48° W
Saugor Island	30.007	67.5	65	N 3° E
Chittagong	30.003	67.1	45	N 30° W
Calcutta	30.007	66.7	72	N 30° W
Jessore	30.015	63.4	86	N 11° W
Dacca	29.997	65.8	45	N 22° W
Cachar	29.987	63.0	57	S 23° E
Hazareebagh	30.025	66.8	89	N 58° W
Berhampore	30.007	66.0	80	N 46° W
Patna	30.044	61.4	52	N 53° W
Monghyr	29.983	63.4	60	S 68° W
Darjeeling	30.108	61.9	37	S 87° W
Gowalparah	29.986	63.3	78	S 79° E
Shillong	29.1442	58.42	20	N 61° W
Benares	29.049	61.5	32	N 61° W
Roorkee	29.057	61.6	14	N 71° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1871.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1871.

MONTH.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.	
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean wet bulb.				Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
Feb.	8th	29.95	84.0	65.5	135.0	73.6	65.5	59.8	0.61	S & S S E	...	80.8	...	Clear.
	9th	.899	83.5	65.4	134.0	74.1	63.4	61.0	.65	S S W & W S W	...	80.0	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M.
	10th	.899	85.0	66.5	136.0	74.6	68.6	61.4	.72	S W & S S W	...	92.2	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	11th	.912	86.0	68.0	138.5	75.6	68.0	64.2	.69	S S W & S W	...	102.1	...	Clear.
	12th	.893	86.0	68.2	137.0	75.4	69.5	65.4	.72	S S W	...	142.1	...	Clear. Foggy from 2 to 5 A.M.
	13th	.882	88.6	68.5	139.5	76.4	69.4	64.5	.68	S S W, S W & S by W	...	187.3	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 4 and 5 A.M.
	14th	.887	89.5	69.0	135.5	77.1	70.5	65.9	.70	S by W & S W	...	107.1	...	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days ... Θ 24.1

The max. temperature during the past seven days ... Θ 89.5

The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year ... 88.0

The mean humidity during the past seven days ... 0.69

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year ... 0.60

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge ... Nil

Ditto ... by anemometer gauge ... Nil

Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years ... 0.49

Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th February ... Nil

Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years ... 1.11

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th February 1871.

No. 9

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Archæological Survey of India.

From A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, — (No. 912, dated Fort William, the 15th February 1871.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a resolution recorded in this department, under date the 2nd instant, in connection with the appointment of a director-general of the archæological survey of India, and to invite the co-operation of His Honor in the work that has been entrusted to Major-General Cunningham.

2. I am at the same time to express a hope that that officer may be furnished from time to time with copies of any papers or reports that may now be on record, or may hereafter be received, bearing upon archæological questions, as they would materially assist in providing a substantial basis for future operations. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council would be glad if the enclosed resolution could be re-published in the local official gazette, and if local officers and private individuals interested in, or possessing any information in regard to, Indian archæology could be invited to place themselves in direct communication with Major-General Cunningham.

Nos. 649-50.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), — under date Fort William, the 2nd February 1871.

READ again the following correspondence on the subject of the proposed appointment of a central agent for, or director of, the archæological survey of India:—

Despatch from Secretary of State No.	4 of 1870,	dated 11th January.
" to "	84 "	29th July.
Telegraph from	"	dated 16th October 1870.
" to "	"	dated 1st November 1870.
Despatch from	"	No. 111 of 1870, dated 24th November.

RESOLUTION.

IN accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State, measures were initiated in 1867-68 for the conservation of old architectural structures, and for the exploration and systematic record of the numerous valuable and interesting memorials of the ancient civilization of India that occur in so many parts of the country. As an experimental arrangement, four separate parties were organized for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Upper Provinces, for taking casts and photographs of all important ancient buildings, the department of science and art in London having undertaken to defray a portion of the expenses that might be incurred in securing authentic descriptions, as well as casts and photographs of "the finest monuments of Indian art."

2. In his despatch dated the 11th January 1870, reviewing the proceedings taken in this matter by the Government of India since the commencement of the operations, and offering certain suggestions in regard to the further prosecution of the work, the Secretary of State strongly urged the necessity of directing the researches in a somewhat more systematic and

deliberate manner than had been attempted at the outset, and of concentrating the supervision of the entire system in one department, instead of leaving it, without control, to the management of different chiefs under different local Governments. The Governor General in Council entirely concurred in the views expressed by the Secretary of State as to the steps that should be taken for the conduct of future researches. But after mature consideration, His Excellency in Council came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to attain the desired object without a central establishment to collect the results of former investigations, and to direct and systematize the various efforts and inquiries made by local bodies and private persons, as well as by Government itself.

3. In communicating the above opinion to the Duke of Argyll, it was stated that there was no one so well qualified for superintending the operations as Major-General Cunningham, then in England; and that if that gentleman would accept the post of central agent director for a few years, it would give an impulse to the study of archaeology, and make the future working of the scheme comparatively easy.

4. Major-General Cunningham has accepted the offer made by the Secretary of State, and has now assumed charge of the appointment of director-general of the archaeological survey of India. The Governor General in Council, therefore, considers this a fitting time for deciding on some fixed and definite system of archaeological research, which, being commenced on now, may be steadily prosecuted, year by year, in such method as is likely to be productive of the most useful results.

5. Although much has already been done by previous inquirers, still more yet remains to be accomplished; for the efforts of private individuals, which are entirely dependent on opportunity and inclination, are necessarily unconnected and desultory. What is now required is a complete search over the whole country, and a systematic record and description of all architectural and other remains that are remarkable either for their antiquity, or their beauty, or their historical interest.

6. To carry out these views, General Cunningham's attention should be directed to two principal objects,—*first*, to the preparation of a brief summary of the labours of former inquirers, and of the results which have already been obtained. Much valuable information exists in the researches and journals of the different Asiatic societies; but it is so scattered over several hundred volumes, many of which are rare and expensive, that it is now practically accessible only in large public libraries. A brief record of what has already been done would save present inquirers the loss of much precious time in the measurements and description of many of the finest monuments in India. *Secondly*, to the preparation of a general scheme of systematic inquiry for the guidance of a staff of assistants in present and future researches. The scheme should indicate what has already been accomplished and what still remains to be done. It should give clear and detailed instructions as to the nature and amount of information, as well as to the style of illustration required for all known remains. It should also lay down the order in which these researches should be followed up, by forming into different compact groups all the places to be visited, so that as little time as possible should be lost in travelling.

7. A report of each year's proceedings should be drawn up by General Cunningham and submitted before the commencement of the next year's operations. This report need not be accompanied by any detailed drawings or illustrations, but it should indicate clearly the nature and amount of work done during the year, and should state generally the value and importance of the information acquired. The collation and arrangement of the materials contained in these annual reports, with the results obtained by former or independent inquirers, will form another branch of General Cunningham's duties. This work cannot be begun for some time, but the object should be kept steadily in view. It is therefore desirable that the efforts of some of the assistants should at once be directed to the completion of our knowledge of the older remains of India, so that the archaeological survey may be able to publish a volume of Buddhist and other antiquities at an early date.

8. General Cunningham should now be desired to submit, with the least possible delay, a statement of the establishment which he proposes to entertain, together with a careful estimate of its probable cost, and of all other expenses likely to be incurred, *e.g.*, for photographs, casts, excavations, &c., in connection with the survey. This statement should include General Cunningham's own salary, and expenses of every kind to be incurred on account of the department, and should be divided into two parts—the former referring to the current official year, 1870-71, and the latter to 1871-72. As regards the establishment to be entertained, although the services of one or more European assistants may prove indispensable, His Excellency desires that, so far as possible, intelligent natives may be employed in, and trained to, the work of photographing, measuring, and surveying buildings, directing excavations, and the like; while, as regards decyphering inscriptions, it seems probable that natives may be found better qualified to do this work than any European whose services could be at present secured for such employment in the department.

ORDERED that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Major-General Cunningham for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Financial department for information.

Morrellgunge Port.

From CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Officiating Master Attendant, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 792B, dated Fort William, the 14th February 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that I have just returned from a visit of inspection to Morrellgunge in the steamer *Agitator*, towing the *Dolphin*.

2. The Bholi flat buoy which had been lost was relaid in position, and, as was requested by Captain Millard, an additional buoy was laid on the extreme eastern edge of the *Argo* flat in 16 feet reduced, to mark the limit of the channel in the vicinity of the heavy breakers shewn on the chart.

3. The *Dolphin* was left to overhaul the rest of the buoys, all of which were in position; and as Captain Millard reported through the pilot that a new channel had been discovered with deeper water in it, I directed the commander of the *Dolphin* to make a careful examination of it on his way down and report upon it.

4. I may add that I was very much impressed with the facilities of navigation in the Herringutta, and with its natural advantages as a port for the shipment and export of produce from the districts in the centre and on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal.

Rules for the management and discipline of Vagrants admitted into Workhouses.

I. THE governor of the workhouse shall receive into his custody any vagrant delivered over to him with an order for detention, under section 5, Act XXI. of 1869, signed by a magistrate of police or a justice of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate.

II. The following are the sections of the Act for the regulation of Government workhouses:—

11. The local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may provide workhouses, with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants, or may, by writing under the hand of a secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a workhouse under the former part of this section, to be fit for a workhouse for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall, until the local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government workhouse under this Act.

The local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such workhouses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

12. Every such workhouse shall be under the immediate charge of a governor, who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the local Government.

Every such governor shall, if the local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a committee of management appointed from time to time by such Government, or, in the absence of a committee, to the orders of such officer as the local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

13. Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the workhouse under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages, and other effects shall be inspected, and may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant shall be applied (subject to the orders of the local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold, and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid, but subject to the like orders.

14. Vagrants admitted to workhouses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

Any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

15. The governor and the committee of management (if any) of every such workhouse shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain, outside the workhouse, suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained, any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

III. Vagrants sent to the presidency workhouse shall be confined in a separate compartment, and shall not be allowed to associate with prisoners.

IV. All vagrants shall, on admission, be searched by an officer of the workhouse, and all money or other effects shall be taken from them. The governor of the workhouse shall take charge of such money and effects, and shall submit a statement, for the information of Government, of the value of the property brought in by any vagrant, with a view to the amount being applied towards meeting the cost of his maintenance in the workhouse.

V. The diet of vagrants shall be according to the scales allowed to laboring European prisoners.

VI. Vagrants shall, on admission, and before being placed to labour, be examined by the medical officer, who may direct their clothing to be removed and burnt, if necessary, and may order their hair to be cut for the sake of cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of vagrants shall be enforced during their stay in the workhouse, for which purpose a proper supply of soap, towels, combs, &c., shall be afforded. If the clothing of vagrants is insufficient, or has to be destroyed on their admission, such vagrants shall be supplied with a plain suit of coarse materials. They shall also have bedding provided in sufficient quantity for health.

VII. Employment of some sort, and, if possible, profitable employment, shall be provided for all inmates of the workhouse. If any vagrant earn more by his labour than the cost of his maintenance, the surplus shall be given to him on his discharge from the workhouse. When possible, vagrants shall be employed in work to which they are accustomed, or in which they are skilled. Those for whom no other sort of work can be found, shall be employed in oakum picking, or in breaking stones, and the task shall be fixed by the governor of the workhouse. Any vagrant who does not perform his full task on the plea of physical inability, will be kept at sedentary labour in a cell on the cell diet.

VIII. Vagrants shall have every opportunity allowed them of having interviews, at reasonable hours, in the workhouse, with employers of labour seeking to engage them.

IX. The relatives of vagrants desirous of seeing them shall be admitted, on a written order of any one of the committee of management, between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Such interviews to be in the presence of an officer of the workhouse, and not to exceed half an hour at one time. Vagrants may write letters to their relatives, or of persons likely to employ them.

X. Vagrants shall be made to attend divine service regularly, and shall be visited by the chaplains of their respective persuasions.

XI. Vagrants in the workhouse shall behave in a respectful manner to all officials; shall not make use of bad language; shall avoid quarrelling with their fellow inmates; shall not be idle or negligent at work; shall not damage workhouse property; shall abstain from disorderly conduct, and from singing or making any other noise; and they shall obey all other rules made for their guidance in the workhouse. Disobedience of these rules shall be punished as the Act directs.

XII. Vagrants who are guilty of violence, or who are abusive and refractory, may be put into handcuffs by order of the governor of the workhouse, and may be placed in solitary confinement until they can be brought before a magistrate, which shall not be later than twenty-four hours after the act of violence, &c., for which the vagrant has been confined.

XIII. A copy of these rules shall be kept in the wards in which vagrants are confined.

Regulation of expenses of marriages among Hindoos.

From R. P. JENKINS, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 21C, dated Camp Segowlee, the 3rd February 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to enclose in original a letter, No. 1562 of the 9th January, and enclosures, from the collector of Shahabad, and solicit the favour of their perusal by Government.

2. These papers relate to a meeting held at the instance of Moonshee Peary Lall at Arrah, on the 23rd December last, and presided over by Mr. Judge Elliot of that station.

3. I am given to understand that the conduct of the entire meeting was most earnest, and that there is every hope now, that, with the example of Baboo Ritbhunjun Sing before them, the present marrying season may be signalized by a very great, if not a total, reform in the matter of marriage expenses generally.

4. Much credit is due to Moonshee Peary Lall for his strenuous exertions. I have verbally arranged with him that under his auspices similar meetings are to be held in the other districts of this division during the coming spring, and I shall of course make it a point to be present at as many of them as my own legitimate duties will allow of.

5. I beg to express a hope that the Government may recognize the laudable conduct of Moonshee Peary Lall, and that a complimentary letter may be sent to him through this office, which will not only show him that his exertions are really appreciated, but which will act as an incentive to him to continue in the good work in these provinces, where there can be no

doubt his advent is already regarded most favorably by the more intelligent and enlightened body of Hindoos.

6. I shall feel obliged by the enclosures of this letter being returned after perusal.

Translation of the speech delivered by MOONSHEE PEARY LALL at the meeting held at Arrah in the collectorate compound on the 23rd December 1870.

* PRESENT:

A. J. ELLIOT, Esq., c.s. ...	President.
W. H. D' OYLY, Esq., c.s. ...	Vice-President.
L. B. ROBERTS, Esq. ...	... } Members.
S. D' COSTA, Esq. ...	
J. J. DURANT, Esq. ...	
MAHARAJAH MOHESSUR BUX SING	... } Members.
BAHADOOR	
KOOER RADHA PERSAUD SING	
BABOO RITBHUNJUN SING	... } Members.
J. MACNAMARA, Esq., Member and Honorary Secretary.	

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I AM very happy to find that this meeting has taken place to-day, with the concurrence of the commissioner of the Patna division, to root out an evil which has of late sprung up among the different classes of the people of this country, and which all persons of every denomination and caste are in duty bound to eradicate. It behoves me therefore to offer a few remarks as to the manner in which the evil in question, for which the rulers and those placed under them are alike accountable before the Supreme Being, may be remedied.

The custom which at present obtains of demanding extravagant sums of money at the ceremony known in the North-Western Provinces by the term "bud-budani," and in Bengal by "teluk jaheyz," has been lately enforced by ignorant and grasping upstarts to such a degree as to eclipse gradually the old custom which was far from being oppressive. This evil custom indeed is not only ruinous, but is also tantamount to extortion. I wish it to be known to you that during the eight years which I have spent in visiting several places, the evils which I have witnessed and heard of cannot possibly be enumerated in the short space of time which I have before me. I cannot, however, refrain from detailing for your information a few facts which I have been able to glean from various sources.

In some instances, the Hindoo unmarried women on getting old, and knowing that there is no hope of their living long in the world, are made to go round a *pipal* tree in token of marriage,* whilst in others, women who are obliged to remain unmarried owing to the inability of their connexions to defray the marriage expenses, have been known to violate their chastity, and their relatives, to save themselves the disgrace, have been obliged to have recourse to abortion. Should however the crime be discovered, the relatives not unfrequently, considering themselves disgraced thereby, commit suicide,—some by taking poison, while others drown themselves, thus committing a greater sin to avoid the disgrace of the first one. At some places persons have killed their female babes at the time of their birth, quoting the old saying "Na rahega baus na bajegi bausli†" and at other places girls of five or seven years were either given in marriage, or literally sold to old and worn-out men. Some people exchanged their daughters for money, while others, among whom infanticide was practised, married their sons to the daughters of men much inferior to them in point of caste, as if the degradation was of no moment to them. Many people, in aspiring after false pretensions, having squandered their money, and being forced to part with their ancestral property and jewels and other effects, have had recourse to theft, dishonesty, and other unlawful means to provide for themselves the means of livelihood during the rest of their days, thus losing their respectability and the esteem in which they had been held. In fact, this extravagance has been the cause of ruining many a high and a noble family in India, and has reduced many rich merchants and bankers to poverty and want. It is needless to enter into the calamities which extravagance brings upon mankind; it is so patent as to hardly call for comment.

This pernicious practice is contrary to the ancient customs and manners of our ancestors, nor is it consistent with the religious precepts laid down in the *Shasters* and *Vedas*. In this the pundits of Benares, Tirhoot, and Nuddea also concur with me. In days of yore the custom was that that after training and educating children in the several branches of arts and science, the parents used to have their daughters married into families of equal rank and at a proper age, when the *barad* or the bridegroom was accompanied by a wedding party consisting of fifty or sixty persons; now, however, the word has been corrupted into *barat*, which means an army, and thus marriage, instead of being a blessing, has become an evil to the community.

Thinking that it would tend to the welfare of the public, and hoping to receive the help

* It is considered a shame among the Hindoos for a woman to die old without having been married, and a custom prevails of making old maids walk seven times round a *pipal* tree to save her from the disgrace. This is called "knuapun uthana."

† "If there is no bamboo left no bamboo pipe will be played."

of the Almighty in my endeavours, I have, after resigning my office, leaving aside all my worldly affairs, and subjecting myself to the difficulties and inconveniences attending long journeys, with the concurrence not only of the heads of several castes, but also with that of the rajahs, maharajahs, and local authorities of the places lying between Calcutta and Delhi, and under the patronage of His Honor Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, put a stop, by obtaining the votes of panchayets of all classes of people, to the baneful practices and ruinous expenses of *takht rawan** holi masquerades; of wasting money on bhoorbukeyr, gonda, &c.; of fireworks and illuminations; of entering into contracts and pledging children in lieu of money, which customs were prevalent amongst the Brahmins, Khutris, Agurwalas, Jats, and others. These people have re-introduced the good old custom and usages according to which marriages have been and are being now celebrated. Thanks be to God, through whose grace such a custom has and is being abolished and the old one ruined.

The Maharajah of Doomraon, as in duty bound by the Shasters, has shown much zeal and energy in checking the evil practices among the Kaists and other tribes of this district, as well as in Cawnpore and Agra, and has, in concert with me, held a meeting at this place on the 22nd instant, in which small and limited expenses have been proposed for the marriages of Brahmins and Chutris, for which I refer you, my brethren, to the written proceedings of that meeting.

Hitherto I was under the impression that the maharajah only took an interest in this laudable undertaking, but I was glad to find his son seconding him in his exertions; so much so, that the latter has promised to set apart Rs. 1,000 to defray the marriage expenses of the poor of his caste.

I may here add that Baboo Ritbhunjun Sing, a highly respectable native gentleman of Jugdispore, has expressed his determination to celebrate a marriage, which is to take place in his family this year, in conformity with the above resolution, and thus to set an example to others.

I am glad to state here that the Kaist community of this place had held a meeting on the 18th instant, in which they have subscribed upwards of Rs. 1,000 for the erection of a temple, which has been dedicated to Siri Chitra Gooptsami, and for the opening of a Sanskrit patsala (school) in the station.

Now I cherish a strong hope that, with the assistance and exertions of the Kaists of this place, the remaining classes will do their utmost to enforce an observance of these rules of public benefit among themselves, excluding from their society all those persons who act contrary thereto, and refusing to be partakers in any of their undertakings.

I cannot but acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered to me by Moonshee Hurribur Churn, Moonshee Hurbuns Lall, Moonshee Joy Procash, Moonshee Hurbuns Sahai, Bukhshee Ram Yad Sing, and Moonshee Mothoora Pershad.

It is needless for me to mention here the zeal and ardour displayed by the Maharajahs of Benares, and those of Rewa, Vizianagram, and Bettiah, &c., in this matter, which every one of you, my friends, must be aware of.

In conclusion, I would beg the favour of the local authorities taking the trouble of attending for a few minutes at the meetings which may be held in connection with this laudable design, and of paying their special attention and extending their patronage to this important matter.

Translation of the speech delivered by KOOER RADHA PERSAUD SING.
GENTLEMEN,

To-DAY is a day of happy omen and a day for rejoicing.

The marriage ceremonies which have hitherto prevailed in this country have commonly been designated *shadi* (a Persian word radically signifying happiness and joy), yet their practical effect has in reality been to cause utter ruin and destruction.

Every individual used to run into so much extravagant and reckless expenditure, far beyond his means, as to be forced to be deeply involved with heavy debts, mortgaging, and encumbering his property, which would eventually be brought to the hammer, and thus, losing all means of support, he would ultimately be overtaken by starvation.

Now this is really the time for great rejoicing, as we find in Moonshee Peary Lall a philanthropist who, having sacrificed all his personal interests, and denying himself the enjoyment of all domestic pleasures, actuated with the disinterested motives of advancing the cause of public good, has been trying with his whole heart and soul to effect an enormous reduction in marriage expenses. With this view he has been holding meetings and committees in various places, and explaining to the people the advisability and reasonableness of the proposed reduction. The result is that by his strenuous exertions he has succeeded in effecting a large retrenchment in the marriage expenses, which are to be regulated by a set of rules framed by him.

Now in the true sense of the word a *shadi* can take place.

The moonshee came to Arrah, and with my assistance held a meeting yesterday, composed of the Brahmins and Chutris at my house at Arrah, and guided by his convincing arguments, the people present agreed to conform to his prescribed rules in celebrating marriages.

* The platform on which dancing women are carried about in the public streets on the shoulders of our men.

I also have affixed my signature to those rules indicating thereby my approval of them and will heartily support the movements.

I feel much obliged and highly grateful to Moonshee Peary Lall for his exertions, and I expect from you all a strict observance of those rules.

Speech delivered by A. J. ELLIOT, Esq., Judge of Shahabad.

We are met together to-day to take into consideration a matter of vital importance to the Hindoo communities of India.

It has been the invariable custom that in all marriages among Hindoos that enormous sums—enormous in proportion to the means of those interested—should be spent on the various ceremonies imposed by their supposed caste rules and their religion.

The result of this expenditure has been that a Hindoo, who had originally an independent fortune, and his head well above water, becomes impoverished to that degree that what with mortgages and usury, he is as liable as not to become bankrupt, and thousands and thousands of Hindoos have been thus ruined and beggared.

It has been clearly established by those who are fitted by education and knowledge to prove it, that these enormous marriage ceremony expenses are not enjoined by the Shasters, but that the legitimate expenses have gradually grown and swollen until they have become unendurable.

There is very little doubt that among other evils that have arisen in consequence of the fear of the expenses incidental to Hindoo marriages, female infanticide has very much increased, if it has not been thereby caused.

By the exertions of Baboo Peary Lall the subject has been ventilated in numerous districts of the North-Western Provinces; and I may say that it is chiefly through his exertions the cause he advocates has been embraced by native Hindoo gentlemen of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, throughout the country; and as a proof of the truth of the principles he enunciates, I can hardly give you a better example than by saying that the Maharajah of Doomraon has gone hand in hand with him in our own district, and is present here this day in support of them.

This is truly and entirely a Hindoo movement, entered into and carried on entirely by Hindoo energy, but the movement has been recognised as a most excellent one, and the subject has the universal approval of the European community, official and non-official. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal Presidency and the North-Western Provinces being patrons of the society, and many other European gentlemen of note and position having entered heart and hand into the object.

It is proposed that in each district societies and sub-societies should be formed to carry out the object, which will be presently more fully explained to you by Baboo Peary Lall, resulting in the measure that the largest sum to be expended in Hindoo marriage ceremonies is to be limited to Rs. 2,000.

Thus, where from two to five lakhs of rupees were formerly expended, without object I may say, and certainly without reason, Rs. 2,000 will now only be spent.

Similarly, a Hindoo who was accustomed to spend say Rs. 2,000, will now only spend something like Rs. 100, the lowest sum being Rs. 25, and so on through all the grades.

At the request of various native gentlemen of position in this district, I willingly accepted the position of president, and shall do my best to advance the object of the society.

I cannot conclude without expressing my hope that the movement will meet with as much success in this district as it has already attained in others.

I have been requested by the commissioner to express his regret that, in consequence of urgent business which demands his presence at Calcutta, and which could not be postponed, he is unable to be present at this meeting, but that when Moonshee Peary Lall proceeds to Patna to inaugurate this society in that district, he will without fail be present, and heartily co-operate in this excellent institution.

From W. H. D'OVLY, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, to the Commissioner of Patna,—(No. 1562, dated Arrah, the 9th January 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report of an event which occurred on the 23rd ultimo,—an event of no little political importance, and one which will form an epoch in the history of this district. It is politically important inasmuch as it affects closely the welfare of a large section of Her Majesty's subjects, and will, I trust, most effectively check the infanticide, which most unfortunately, yet no less certainly, prevails chiefly among the Rajpoots.

2. A meeting was convened which was presided over by the judge, and attended by several of the European residents, and a large concourse of the principal native inhabitants of the town, and some native gentlemen of distinction from the interior of the district, among whom were the Maharajah of Doomraon and his son. It has been computed that there were about 1,500 persons present.

3. The meeting was convened at the request of Moonshee Peary Lall, a native of this district, who, with untiring energy and unflagging zeal, and the most laudable self-abnegation, has devoted himself to a work urged solely by philanthropic motives; a work of reformation which has already commenced to bear fruit, and cannot but prove eventually to be of incalculable benefit to the people to whom he belongs, and to the Government of that people's sovereign.

4. You are aware that Moonshee Peary Lall having thrown up his appointment in the Government service has travelled over the greater part of the North-West Provinces, addressing meetings at all the chief towns with the object of getting up a brotherhood. A society for the prevention of that reckless expenditure—that vain show of pomp at marriage ceremonies which has brought so many families to ruin, which has caused them to sell their lands and their houses, to lose their position, and the fear of which has led them, unfortunately too often, to make victims of their little innocent female babes.

5. Translations of the speeches made by Mr. Elliot, the judge, by Moonshee Peary Lall, and by Kooer Radha Persaud Sing, son of the Maharajah of Doomraon, as also of the rules drawn out by the Moonshee, are herewith forwarded. Moonshee Peary Lall's quiet, unaffected manner, his simple eloquence, rendered all the more impressive by its freedom from those unnecessary pleonasm which are supposed to constitute the beauty of Persian writings and speeches, went straight to the hearts of his hearers, and procured for him that sympathy and, though silent still none the less demonstrative, approbation which he so richly deserved.

6. Noble has been the unwavering loyalty of many princes and native gentlemen in times of danger, noble the munificence of many wealthy men; but none have exceeded in nobility him who has given up his emoluments from Government service, who has, in spite of ill-health, persevered in carrying out unflinchingly the work of his self-imposed mission for the good of his fellow creatures.

7. I trust confidently that the Government will recognize the services of Moonshee Peary Lall to his country, and will afford him every assistance in his most praiseworthy efforts to eradicate those pernicious practices from which have sprung so much vice and immorality.

Proceedings of a public meeting (Sudder Aujman) held at Arrah.

The public society is to be designated "Sudder Aujman for eradicating the existing evils in native marriages."

The public society at Arrah is to be designated "Sudder Aujman of the district," those at Buxar, Sasseram, Bhubooah, and Doomraon to be "Sub-Aujmans," and those in large mouzahs to be "Village Aujmans."

The Sudder Aujman of the district will be held at the Maharajah of Doomraon's house situated in Arrah.

The society will be composed of the following persons and gentlemen:—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	...	...	Patron of Sudder Aujman of Shahabad.
The Commissioner of Patna and the Maharajah of Doomraon	...	...	Vice-Patrons.
The Judge of Shahabad	...	...	President.
The Collector and Magistrate of Shahabad	...	...	Vice-President.
J. Macnamara, Esq., district engineer of roads, Shahabad	...	...	Secretary and Member.
Moonshee Hurrihur Churn, collectorate serishtadar, and Moonshee Hurbuns Sahai, vakeel	...	...	Secretaries and Members.

MEMBERS.

D. Barbour, Esq.	...	Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
W. D. Pratt, Esq.	...	District Superintendent of Police.
R. King, Esq.	...	Sub-deputy Opium Agent.
L. B. Roberts, Esq.	...	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
W. Thomson, Esq.	...	Civil Surgeon.
J. J. Durant, Esq.	...	Subordinate Judge.
S. D'Costa, Esq.	...	Zemindars of Soorjpoora.
Dewan Ramcoomar Sing	...	Deputy Collector.
" Ramjiawan Sing	...	Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.
Baboo Pertap Chunder Chatterjee	...	Magistrate's Sherishtadar.
Moonshee Hurbuns Lall	...	Vakeel.
Bukhshe Ramyead Sing	...	Opium Agent's Sherishtadar.
Moonshee Kumla Sahai	...	Judge's Sherishtadar.
" Gokhul Chund	...	

Baboo Nowrang Behari ...	... Zemindar of Matookpore.
" Mahabeer Pershad ...	... " of Akhtearpore.
" Balgobind Sahai ...	... " of Dhamar.
Moonshee Jai Procash Lall and Moonshee Mathoora Pershad, Moontazim Raj Reasat, Maharajah of Doomraon	
Moonshee Ramanund }
" Thacoor Pershad ...	... } Vakeels.
" Bholanath }
Baboo Rujni Kunt }
" Rit Bhunjun Sing ...	... Zemindar of Duleppore.
" Ramyead Sing }
" Sunt Belas Sing ...	... Zemindars of Chougain.
" Basawan Sing }
" Moon Sing ...	... Zemindar of Kosap.
Chowdhry Chutoor Lal Sing	... " of Zawerra.
Baboo Kupil Moon Sing ...	... " of Gazeapore.
" Joogmandir Doss ...	... " of Arrah
" Baijnath Pershad ...	... Agurwala and Zemindar.
" Baijnath Sahai }
" Chooni Lall ...	... Zemindars of Arrah.
" Sunt Pershad ...	... Vakeel.
" Kalicoomar Mitter	... Head-master, Arrah School.
<i>Sub-Aujman of Arrah for Kaists only.</i>	
Moonshee Hurrihur Churn	... President.

MEMBERS.

Roy Baboo Hursahai Sing.		Moonshee Sunt Pershad	... Nazir.
Moonshee Hurbuns Sahai ...	Pleader.	" Rama Nund.	
" Hurbuns Lall.		" Thacoor Pershad.	
Baboo Sunt Pershad ...	Secretary.	" Balmakoond Lall alias	
" Kumla Sahai.		Doma Lall.	
" Mahabeer Pershad.		" Balmakoond Lall.	
Bukhshe Ramyead Sing.		" Dabi Pershad.	
Baboo Jankey Pershad.		" Ourang Bihari alias	
" Bishoon Bullub.		Kandhje.	
Moonshee Bholanath.		" Seetul Pershad.	
" Shewsahai Sing.		" Mohesh Dutt.	
" Mahabeer Pershad.		" Maharaj Sahai.	
" Jatadharee Lall.		" Sooamur Lall.	
Lala Monje Lall.		" Adit Sahai.	
Moonshee Thacoor Dial.		" Ramgoolam Sing.	
Lala Bundhoo Lall.			

BUXAR.

The sub-divisional officer	... President.
Moonshee Mahomed Soobban Hyder	... }
and Moonshee Kirut Narain ...	Secretaries.

Moonsiff Vice-President.

SASSERAM.

The sub-divisional officer	... President.
Moonsiff ...	... Honorary Vice-President.
Moonshee Bikao Lall and Moonshee Akhowry Hurpurcash Lall	... }

BHUBOOAH.

The sub-divisional officer	... President.
Moonshee Mothoora Pershad and Jug-dum Sahai	... }

DOOMRAON.

The Maharajah	... ... President.
The manager of the estate	... Vice-President.
Moonshee Jai Percash Lall and Moonshee Mathoora Pershad	... }

The members of the societies or Aujmans are empowered to nominate competent persons to be members of the Aujmans.

The seal of this department will be octagonal, and will bear the following Urdu inscription, and will remain in the custody of the secretary of the Aujmans. The seals of the Sudder Aujmans will be larger in size than that of the Sub-Aujmans :—



The peons of this department will be furnished with a red belt and red uniform dress ; the badge will be octagonal, and bear the following Urdu and Hindee inscriptions :—



The busta cloth will be of red colour, and red ink will be used in writing. The secretaries of the Sudder Aujmans and Sub-Aujmans will have charge of the records of the respective Aujmans. The rules laid down above will be observed in the Village Aujmans also.

Voluntary donations given by the native members of the society towards defraying necessary expenses of the society will be credited to the committee fund ; an account will be kept of the receipt and disbursements of this fund.

A quarterly statement, showing the observance or non-observance of the rules, that is, copies of the registers No. 5 and No. 6, will be sent in English duly signed by the president to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through vice-patron, the commissioner of Patna ; a duplicate of the same will be sent in Urdu to the Sudder Aujman Hind, and annually a general statement will be sent up in the following form :—

Year.	Names of the zillah.	Names of Sub-Aujmans.	Names of Village Aujmans.	No. of marriages performed according to rules.	No. of marriages performed against the rules.	Total of marriages.

Every native member is bound to join the committee ungrudgingly, which will be held on fixed dates, unless prevented to do so by sheer necessity, in which case the absentee must send an explanation for his absence to the secretary. If he fail to attend at three successive meetings without sufficient cause, his name will be struck off the rolls of the members under the order of the committee, who will nominate a competent substitute. The facts of the dismissal and replacement will be published in the newspapers.

Until this system is thoroughly worked out, committees will continue to be held monthly or quarterly, and special committees may be held as occasion requires.

If any committee requires to enforce new subsidiary rules not at variance with those laid down by the Sudder Aujman Hind, a copy of the same will be sent to Sudder Aujman of the district, and the secretary of that Sudder Aujman shall circulate copies of the same to all Aujmans calling for their opinions on the subject, and on receipt of replies the resolution which the committee of the Sudder Aujman may arrive at will be carried into effect.

The members of a committee, in deciding any point which may come before them, should not be actuated by partial, inimical, envious, selfish, or malicious motives. If any person has reason to believe that a decision has been passed from any such motives as those above described, he may impeach the same before the Sudder Aujman of the district, which will pass proper orders on the subject.

Should the committee be divided in their opinion on any point before them, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and in case the committee are equally divided, the president will have the casting vote.

Whichever member shall exert his utmost in furthering this noble cause of the public good, and by whose exertion the above rules shall be worked to success and the difficult task facilitated, he will be recompensed by receiving a certificate of good services through the Sudder Aujman Hind, and by his praiseworthy conduct being published to the world and being brought to the favorable notice of the Government.

The secretaries of all Aujmans will conduct the correspondence, give timely notice to the members of the committee of the date on which a meeting is to be held, superintend the working of the office, see that the registers of this department are properly kept up and the several returns duly prepared and punctually submitted, and will also see that the orders of the committee are properly executed and signed.

The president and vice-president will have to preside over and superintend the proceeding of the committee, exhort and encourage the people in observing the rules of the society, and sign the principal English and vernacular papers.

The vice-patron (commissioner) will be pleased to peruse the papers of the committee which are submitted to him, and to forward to the Government such of them as he may consider necessary.

The patron will be pleased to countenance and patronize the society.

From H. S. BEADON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division,—(No. 588, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 21C dated the 3rd February, submitting the proceedings of a meeting held at Arrah on the 23rd December 1870, in connection with the movement which has been set on foot by Moonshee Peari Lal for the purpose of regulating the expenses of marriages among the Hindoo community.

2. I am to express the great satisfaction with which the Lieutenant-Governor has perused the report of the proceedings, and his hope that the efforts of the association which has been established may be crowned with success.

3. A letter to the address of Moonshee Peari Lal is herewith enclosed, and I am to request that it may be delivered to him.

4. The proceedings of the meeting, together with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, will be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

5. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to MOONSHEE PEARI LAL,—(No. 589, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1871.)

THE commissioner of Patna has submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor the proceedings of a meeting of European and Native gentlemen held at Arrah on the 23rd December 1870, when resolutions were passed for the establishment of an association for the purpose of moderating the extravagance of marriages among Hindoos.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the account of the meeting to promote a movement from which the Hindoo community generally must derive great benefit. The earnest and disinterested zeal which you have shown in this cause reflects the highest credit upon you, and I am desired to express the Lieutenant-Governor's gratification at the success which has attended your endeavours in the Shahabad district.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 25th February 1871.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

T. H. COWIE, Esq., *Advocate-General,*
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,
MOULVY ABDUOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR,
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,
AND
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. He said that the object of the Bill could be explained in a very few words. A reference to section 3 of Act VI. of 1863 would show that the corporation of the Justices was composed of two classes. The first class consisted of the Justices of the Peace for the whole of the provinces, that is, for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, who happened to be at the time residents of Calcutta; and the other class consisted of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, who were specially appointed mainly with reference to their fitness for taking a share in the municipal affairs of the town. The reason for thus constituting the municipality was, that after great consideration, when the first Municipal Act was being discussed, the most eligible body of men to whom the affairs of the town could be entrusted was the Justices of the Peace for the town as a corporate body. It so happened that at the time of the passing of the Act there were a number of public officers living in Calcutta who bore the commission of the peace for the whole of the provinces. It was inexpedient to grant to men having already a commission of the peace for the whole of Bengal a second commission giving them the power of Justices for only one city in Bengal, which was of course included in the larger commission; and the only way in which the difficulty could be got over which suggested itself to himself and Mr. Peterson, who was then a member of the Council, and who had assisted him in drawing up the scheme of a municipal corporation, was that the Justices of the Peace for the provinces who were resident in the town should also form a portion of the corporation, together with the Justices of the Peace for the town. Of course the resident Justices of the provinces were as much interested as rate-payers as any other class of the community in the affairs of the municipality. Their position is really identical with that of most of the other European residents. They are occupiers of some of the most expensive houses in the town, and many of them are residents for very many years. Arising from this double set of Justices, there had been a great deal of misunderstanding, and discussions had taken place from time to time as to the object of including these Justices for Bengal and Behar as members of the corporation. He was not prepared to admit, in spite of all that had been said on the subject, that in point of fact the arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. At the same time there is no doubt that it has exposed the Chairman of the Justices to the charge of having a body of men at his disposal who do not take much interest in the town, but who, in cases of emergency, can be called together and whipped up for a particular object. He did not believe this had been done, in fact, or that any evil result had ensued, or that there was any substantial ground for a charge of this sort; but he considered it to be obviously very desirable to get rid of any semblance of a suspicion of this kind; and the Chairman himself wished that a change should be effected in this respect.

The very existence of the name of all these ex-officio Justices on the list gave rise to a false impression, and had led the native Justices to believe that they were always in a hopeless minority; but in point of fact the minority had an existence on paper rather than in fact. What is now proposed to be done is to amend the section to this extent, that the Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall no longer be ex-officio members of the corporation, but that only such of them as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time select and specially appoint on that behalf shall be members of the corporation. Of course in doing this great care will be taken to select only those who will be likely to take an interest in the affairs of the town. At present there are a great number of Justices who, from position or other cause, are utterly incapable of taking any share in the business of the municipality. When the list is revised under the operation of this section, only men would be appointed who can take part in the business of the town; and if there is still an undue proportion of European Justices, no doubt it would then be rectified.

The motion was agreed to.

SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels be read in Council. He said the object of this Bill, as explained at the last meeting of the Council, was simply to provide for the payment of a separate fee to each of the surveyors employed for the survey of a steam vessel. The law, as it was at present, provides

for the payment of a single fee for the survey, but the practice had been for a long time to pay this fee to each of the two surveyors employed. This was found to be opposed to the exact terms of the law, and as it was necessary in most cases that two officers should be appointed for the survey of a steam vessel, it was desirable to provide that a separate fee should be paid to each of them.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses. He said that the shortness and simplicity of the Bill made it unnecessary to refer it to a select committee for consideration.

The PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended—

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Section 1 stood as follows:—

“ Whenever two surveyors shall be employed in making a survey under the provisions of Act V. of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the owner or master of the steam vessel surveyed shall pay to each of the surveyors making the same a fee calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in Schedule B to the said Act annexed, and such further fee as is provided in section 5 of Act I. of 1868 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.”

MR. THOMPSON said he was advised by the learned Advocate-General that it would be proper to add a few words to this section to prevent mistakes. Act V. of 1862 was restricted in its operation to the port of Calcutta. By Act I. of 1868 the provisions of Act V. of 1862 were extended to ports in the mofussil, and Act I. of 1868 was made a part of Act V. of 1862. As the section under consideration at present stood, it provided for the remuneration of two surveyors when appointed under Act V. of 1862. The addition of the words “or Act I. of 1868” was necessary to prevent doubts as to the application of the Bill to surveyors appointed for the survey of vessels elsewhere than in the port of Calcutta. It would also be necessary to insert after the words “Schedule B. to the said Act,” the words “V. of 1862.” He begged to move these two amendments.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 2 and the title were agreed to.

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN also postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the report of the select committee on the Bill for the better regulation of lodging-houses in Pooree be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 4th March 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Irrigation Branch.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal for the month of October 1870.

Circle,	Canal,	1		2		WATER SUPPLIED DURING OCTOBER 1870-71.			APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING 1870-71.			RAINFALL.			NAVIGATION RETURNS.			CHIEF IRRIGATION.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	8A	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa . . .	Kondapars	...	8	675	6-12	334	Cuttack . . .	20,000	22,005	22,005	8-61	45-35	54-39	Local Govt. Stores . . .	33	167 ¹ ₁₀	3,605 ² ₂₇₀	Rice
Taldanda	...	7	1,200	5-00	741-00	Ditto . . .	68,000	....	68,356	68,356	8-61	45-25	54-39	Local Through Govt. Stores . . .	29	317	11,070 ³ _{1,580}	Ditto . . .	.....
	...	8	1,300	7-25	68	Ditto . . .	8,000	4,000	18,000	22,000	8-61	45-25	54-39	Local Govt. Stores . . .	5	343	2,300 ⁴ ₇₆	1,580 ⁵ ₂₁₆	Escape 202-50 per second.	
S. W. Circles	Midnapore	...	8	875	5-31	278-97	Midnapore	6,200	269	23,845	29,114 ⁶	5-50	45-35	54-39	Local Govt. Stores . . .	22	219	4,900 ⁷ _{5,581}	Ditto . . .	Rice.
	Panchkrosh	...	6	240	2-55	109-31	Howrah	878	878	5-50	64-15	7,026	3,05,103 ⁸ ₉₀₅	1,831	7,026	51,000 ⁹ _{5,581}	Ditto

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTILE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
Total traffic for the week ...	105,301½	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	
Or per mile of railway ...	1,71,477 4 2	15,718 15 0	770,884 0	14,64,808 1 3	42,607 8 2	58,326 3 2	
For previous 5 weeks of half year ...	134 0 4	12 5 8	363 4 4	33 6 0	45 11 8		
	489,254	7,48,809 0 1	68,640 16 6	3,127,401 20	19,36,221 6 0	177,486 19 2	246,127 15 8
Total for 6 weeks ...	594,645½	9,20,286 4 3	84,359 11 6	3,898,285 20	24,01,029 7 3	220,094 7 4	304,453 18 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	115,208	2,05,974 0 6	18,697 12 5	673,336 20	3,79,950 1 4	34,828 15 2	53,526 7 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	180 5 7	16 10 7	.....	335 15 1	30 15 11	47 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	801,348	15,39,533 12 6	141,123 18 9	4,413,430 0	25,05,063 10 3	2,29,631 0 3	370,754 19 0

* Rs. 12,522-2-6 added on account of foreign proportions due from Delhi Railway, being short taken in weeks ending 21st January and 4th February 1871.

† Rs. 3,682-3-0 added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,325	20,583 0 7	1,886 15 7	55,275 20	14,934 5 0	1,368 19 6
Or per mile of railway ...	92 4 10	8 9 3	86 15 6	66 15 6	6 2 9	14 12 0
For previous 5 weeks of half year ...	27,299½	92,203 7 3	8,451 19 8	250,582 0	76,406 10 0	7,003 18 10
Total for 6 weeks ...	32,624½	1,12,786 7 10	10,338 15 3	305,857 20	91,340 15 0	8,372 18 4
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,102	12,351 10 9	1,132 4 9	53,214 20	13,667 7 3	1,252 17 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	55 6 3	5 1 7	.....	61 4 7	5 12 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,827	1,39,369 13 2	12,775 11 5	252,944 0	71,926 10 10	6,593 5 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,299½	10,313 11 6	1,770 8 6	91,940 28	21,357 9 1	1,957 15 6
Or per mile of railway ...	194	123 6 6	11 6 3	587 0	136 7 6	12 10 2
For previous 5 weeks of half year ...	143,434½	84,040 6 0	7,703 14 2	466,255 16	1,05,234 14 0	9,646 10 6
Total for 6 weeks ...	173,734	1,03,354 1 6	9,474 2 8	558,196 4	1,20,592 7 1	11,604 6 0
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,760	14,856 4 5	1,361 16 6	141,908 1	20,138 7 4	1,846 0 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	227	131 2 11	12 0 6	1,253 0	177 13 2	16 6 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	170,486½	1,15,864 4 3½	16,620 17 11	635,193 23	91,448 4 1	8,382 15 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,231½	1,368 12 3	136 17 6	12,980 20	405 9 0	46 11 2
Or per mile of railway ...	330	48 14 2	4 17 9	463 24	14 7 0	1 8 12
For previous 19 weeks of half year ...	118,466	28,370 1 0	1,837 0 2	203,276 8	6,670 12 6	607 5 7
Total for 20 weeks ...	127,697	29,738 13 3	1,973 17 8	216,256 28	7,076 5 6	797 16 9
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,298	989 8 3	90 14 1	20,845 10	726 14 3	66 12 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	189	35 5 5	3 4 10	744 0	25 15 4	2 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	90,683½	17,043 12 6	1,562 6 10	213,087 36	7,362 6 8	674 17 11

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 6th to 12th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 13th to 19th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.— (Continued.)	Alipore { Jail Nil	0'30	0'30	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Dispensary ... ditto	0'30	0'30	ditto.		
	Barrackpore ... ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.		
	Dum Dum ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Baraset ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Satkerah ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Busseerhaut ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Diamond Harbour ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Baripore ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
DACC.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... ditto	0'24	0'24	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Jail ... ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Burrisaul ... ditto	0'03	0'03	ditto.		
	Dowlah Khan ... ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Perozepore ... ditto	0'80	0'80	ditto.		
	Madaripore ... ditto	0'16	0'16	ditto.		
	Furreedipore ... ditto	0'17	0'17	ditto.		
	Mymensingh ... ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871		
	Jamalpore ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Atteah ... ditto	0'80	0'80	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Kishorgunge ... ditto	0'31	0'31	ditto.		
	Sylhet ... ditto	0'92	0'92	ditto.		
	Cachar ... ditto	1'50	1'50	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ... ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Jail ... ditto	Not received	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.		
	Cox's Bazar ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Rangamata Hill Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.		
	Noakhally ... Nil	0'15	0'15	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Tipperah ... ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Brahmanbariah ... ditto	Not received	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.		
	Akyab ... ditto	Nil	ditto	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Buxa ... ditto	0'70	0'70	ditto.		
	Gowalparah ... ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Dhobree ... Not received	ditto	...	...
	Toora (Garo Hills) ... Nil	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.		
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ... Not received	ditto	ditto	31st Jan. 1871.		
	Jail ... Nil	0'64	0'64	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Bungbee ... Not received	Not received	...	...
	Terai ... ditto	ditto	...	...
	Falacottah ... Nil	0'03	0'03	19th Feb. 1871.		
	Julpigoorie ... ditto	0'17	0'17	ditto.		
	Boda ... Not received	0'02	0'02	ditto	...	
ASSAM.	Tezpore ... Nil	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.		
	Nowgong ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Mungledye ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Burpettah ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Gowhatta ... ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.		
	Seesbaugor ... 0'06	ditto	0'31	ditto.		
	Golaghat ... 0'01	ditto	0'01	ditto.		
	Nazeerah ... 0'22	ditto	0'39	ditto.		
	Debrooghrur ... 0'06	ditto	2'01	ditto.		
	Suddya ... 1'23	ditto	1'45	ditto.		
	Shillong ... Nil	ditto	0'01	ditto.		
	Jowai ... Not received	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.		
	Samoogoodting ... ditto	ditto	0'50	ditto.		

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th February 1871.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1871.

MONTH.	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean wet bulb.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
Feb. ...	15th	29.885	90.5	70.6	140.0	78.8	68.9	62.0	0.58	S S W & S W	126.0	...	...	Clear.
	16th	.872	86.8	68.9	141.3	76.9	60.2	63.8	.65	S W & variable.	165.5	...	...	Clear and cirri. A smart shock of earthquake felt at 5-14 A.M.
	17th	.916	74.0	60.7	...	60.9	65.7	62.3	.78	Variable.	132.0	0.25	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Rain at 11 and 12 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M.
	18th	.901	80.9	65.5	130.2	72.0	66.9	62.8	.74	W	131.3	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	19th	.926	82.0	66.5	141.3	73.6	67.7	63.6	.72	W by N & S W	96.1	0.10	...	Cirrostratus, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. High wind between 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. Lightning from 7 to 9 and at 11 P.M. Thunder and rain at 8 P.M.
	20th	.926	80.4	66.0	135.5	72.2	64.8	59.9	.65	S W & W by N	111.9	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	21st	.955	80.4	62.0	140.0	71.3	62.5	55.5	.59	W N W & W by S	100.0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	90.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.53
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	...	0.35
	{ by lower rain gauge	
	{ by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.07
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	0.35
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.18

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th February 1871.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1871.

LATITUDE $22^{\circ} 33' 1''$ north, longitude $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29.983
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 27th	...	...	30.148
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	29.843
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.305
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	30.062
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29.926
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.136
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	Θ 67.6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	81.6
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 5th	...	...	54.0
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	27.6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	77.1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	59.8
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	17.3
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	60.9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	6.7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	55.5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	12.1
<hr/>			
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	Inches. 0.450
<hr/>			
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	Troy grain. 4.98
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	2.46
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0.67
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	Θ 132.4
<hr/>			
Drizzled 1 day,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	Inches. Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	W N W & W

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd February 1871.

No. 10

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
Total traffic for the week ...	118,197	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Or per mile of railway ...	1,93,336	11 11	17,722 10 8	753,332 0	43,236 9 0	33,988 7 1	57,710 17 9
For previous 6 weeks of half year ...	151 1 8	18 17 0	340 15 1	31 5 1	45 2 1	304,453 18 10	
	594,645½	9,20,286 4 3	84,359 11 6	3,898,285 20	24,01,029 7 3	220,094 7 4	
Total for 7 weeks ...	712,842½	11,13,623 0 2	102,082 2 2	4,651,617 20	2,837,266 0 3	230,082 14 5	362,164 16 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	106,239	1,83,371 14 7	16,809 1 10	711,337 30	37,9,523 2 8	34,789 12 6	51,598 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	162 2 2	14 17 3	.....	335 9 0	30 15 2	45 12 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	907,587	17,22,905 11 4	157,933 0 7	5,124,787 30	28,84,588 12 11	264,420 12 9	422,353 13 4

* Rs. 6,370 added on account of foreign proportions due from Delhi Railway and Jubbulpore station, being short taken in weeks ending 4th and 11th February 1871.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,089½	19,853 15 0	1,819 18 10	61,204 0	18,293 6 0	1,676 17 11
Or per mile of railway ...	89 0 6	8 3 2	.....	82 0 6	7 10 5	3,494 16 9
For previous 6 weeks of half year ...	32,624½	1,12,786 7 10	10,338 15 5	305,857 20	91,340 15 0	8,372 18 4
Total for 7 weeks ...	37,714	1,32,640 6 10	12,158 14 1	367,061 20	10,09,634 5 0	10,040 16 3
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,309	21,557 3 4	1,976 1 6	50,263 0	12,365 3 6	1,133 9 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	96 10 9	8 17 3	.....	55 7 2	5 1 8	3,109 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	47,136	1,60,927 0 6	14,751 12 11	303,267 0	84,291 14 4	7,726 15 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February 1871, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	28,845	19,829 0 6	1,817 13 2	115,861 20	25,728 11 3	2,358 9 3
Or per mile of railway ...	184	126 11 3	11 12 3	740 0	164 6 5	15 1 5
For previous 6 weeks of half year ...	173,734	1,03,354 1 6	9,474 2 8	558,196 4	1,26,592 7 1	11,604 6 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	202,579	1,23,183 1 6	11,291 15 10	674,05 24	1,52,321 2 4	13,962 15 3
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,263	17,006 14 4	1,567 4 4	117,782 2	18,146 9 9	1,663 8 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	250	150 15 5	13 16 9	1,040 0	160 3 9	14 13 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	198,749½	1,32,961 2 7½	12,188 2 3	752,975 25	1,09,594 13 10	10,046 3 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 18th February 1871 on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,089½	1,282 10 9	128 5 4	14,219 30	456 8 6	45 13 1
Or per mile of railway ...	324	45 15 0	4 11 0	567 33	16 4 11	1 12 7
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	127,697½	29,733 18 3	1,973 17 8	216,256 28	7,076 5 6	707 12 9
Total for 21 weeks ...	136,780	31,021 8 0	2,102 3 0	230,456 18	7,532 14 0	753 5 10
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,204½	960 12 9	88 1 6	17,939 30	518 14 9	47 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	186	34 5 0	3 2 11	641 0	18 8 6	1 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	95,888	18,004 9 3	1,650 8 4	231,027 26	7,881 5 5	722 9 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
Total traffic for the week ...	114,570½	Rs. As. P. *1,64,750 12 10	£ s. d. 15,102 3 2	Mds. Srs. 649,649 20	Rs. As. P. 3,39,411 2 0	£ s. d. 31,112 13 8	£ s. d. 46,214 16 10
Or per mile of railway ...	712,842½	128 12 2	11 16 1	.....	205 4 4	24 6 4	36 2 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year		11,13,623 0 2	102,082 2 2	4,651,617 20	28,37,266 0 3	260,082 14 5	362,164 16 7
Total for 8 weeks ...	827,413	12,78,373 13 0	117,184 5 4	5,301,267 0	31,76,677 2 3	291,195 8 1	408,379 13 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	107,245½	1,71,505 14 7	15,721 7 6	714,599 10	3,55,923 4 7½	32,626 6 0	48,347 13 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	151 10 3	13 18 0	.....	314 11 2	28 16 11	42 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,014,832½	18,94,411 9 11	173,654 8 1	5,839,387 0	32,40,512 1 6½	297,046 18 9	470,701 6 10

* Rs. 8,467-1-2 added, being short taken in last week for missing return.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,643½	19,810 9 0	1,815 10 5	71,673 0	18,419 6 0	1,688 8 10
Or per mile of railway ...	236	88 13 4	8 2 11	.....	82 9 7	7 11 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	37,714	1,32,640 6 10	12,158 14 1	367,061 20	1,09,634 5 0	10,049 10 3
Total for 8 weeks ...	42,357½	1,52,450 15 10	13,074 13 6	438,734 20	1,28,053 11 0	11,738 5 1
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,623	14,709 2 2	1,348 6 9	53,004 20	16,325 9 3	1,496 10 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	65 15 4	6 0 11	.....	73 3 4	6 14 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,759	1,75,636 2 8	16,099 19 8	356,211 20	1,00,617 7 7	9,223 5 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th February 1871 on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	36,893½	19,746 9 6	1,810 2 1	117,292 38	23,915 12 6	2,192 5 7
Or per mile of railway ...	236	126 2 19	11 11 4	749 0	152 13 1	14 0 2
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	202,579	1,23,183 1 6	11,291 15 10	674,057 24	1,52,321 2 4	13,902 15 3
Total for 8 weeks ...	239,472½	1,42,929 11 0	13,101 17 11	701,350 22	1,76,236 14 10	16,155 0 10
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,979	18,535 15 7	1,699 2 8	111,018 38	18,110 3 1	1,660 2 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	229	163 10 9	15 0 1	980 0	159 14 7	14 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	224,728½	1,51,497 2 2½	13,887 4 11	3,994 23	1,27,705 0 11	11,706 5 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th February 1871, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,709½	1,269 10 6	126 19 4	14,005 0	474 2 3	45 8 3
Or per mile of railway ...	311	45 5 6	4 10 11	500 0	16 3 2	1 12 2
For previous 21 weeks of half year	180,780	31,621 8 0	2,102 3 0	230,456 18	7,632 14 0	753 5 10
Total for 22 weeks ...	145,490½	32,291 2 6	2,229 2 4	244,461 18	7,987 0 3	798 14 1
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,127	1,079 10 6	98 19 4	13,800 0	1,461 10 6	133 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	183	38 8 11	3 10 8	493 0	52 3 2	4 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	101,015	19,084 3 9	1,740 7 8	244,836 26	9,342 15 11	856 9 0

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th February to 4th March 1871.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb.											
	26th	10	29.990	30.008	75.5	64.0	50	N N W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.844	29.862	82.0	68.8	42	W by S	...	...	....	b
	27th	10	29.962	29.980	76.2	61.6	41	N W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.838	29.854	82.2	63.2	29	W	...	...	....	b
	28th	10	29.981	29.999	77.2	70.5	70	W by S	...	...	....	b
March	16	29.841	29.859	85.4	68.4	37	W S W	...	...	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.950	29.968	79.7	75.7	82	S W	...	...	CK, K "	Scuds from S W
		16	29.826	29.844	82.9	75.4	69	S W	...	...	K	d
	2nd	10	29.982	30.001	63.0	66.8	94	E S E	...	3.25	....	o
		16	29.912	29.931	70.4	68.5	89	S	...	0.13	....	o, d
	3rd	10	29.891	29.910	69.0	67.2	89	E	...	1.55	K	...
	4th	10	29.780	29.808	70.4	69.5	94	S E	...	0.30	....	o, d
		16	29.805	29.823	77.1	69.3	66	W N W	...	0.18	K	...
	Feb.									...	CS	
	28th	10	30.004	30.010	80	70	58	N W	7.7*	...	....	b
		16	29.854	29.860	85	73	54	W S W	10.9*	...	....	b
	27th	10	29.970	29.976	79	70	61	N W	8.0*	...	....	b, m
		16	29.840	29.846	86	69	38	N W	9.6*	...	....	b
	28th	10	29.987	29.993	81	76	78	N W	7.1*	...	CK	b, m
March	16	29.860	29.866	82	75	70	S	8.4*	...	KS	b	
	1st	10	29.968	29.974	83	78	78	S	12.2*	...	KS	b
		16	29.844	29.850	84	78	75	S	14.4*	...	N	o, v
	2nd	10	29.988	29.994	77	74	86	N W	8.5*	0.50	N	o, v
		16	29.892	29.898	70	69	94	N E	14.0*	0.10	N	d, o, v
	3rd	10	29.878	29.884	71	70	94	E N E	9.1*	1.70	N	d, o, v, *
	4th	10	29.908	29.914	74	69	76	N N W	13.2*	0.80	N	d, o, *
		16	29.821	29.827	78	69	61	N W	10.9*	...	CK, K	b
	Feb.									...	KS	b
	26th	10	29.911	30.022	85	77	68	S E	4.6*	...	K	...
		16	29.778	29.891	76	67	60	S	12.1*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.881	29.992	83	72	56	N E	5.3*	...	K	...
		16	29.744	29.855	83	73	60	S W	8.2*	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.903	30.014	83	63	27	W N W	4.5*	...	...	b
March	16	29.791	29.902	85	63	23	W	9.7*	...	K	...	
	1st	10	29.923	30.033	86	73	51	S W	5.7*	...	...	b
		16	29.813	29.924	84	75	64	W	11.5*	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.967	30.081	72	71	95	S W	5.8*	0.20	KS	u, d, g
		16	29.847	29.961	71	69	89	N	7.3*	0.10	KS	d, u, g
	3rd	10	29.897	30.012	66	65	94	N N E	7.1*	0.70	...	d, u, g
	4th	10	29.828	29.943	65	63	89	W	10.2*	0.20	...	r, o
		16	29.836	29.951	65	65	100	E	6.9*	2.00	...	r, o
	Feb.								6.9*	0.20	...	b, v
	25th	10	30.027	30.057	83	74	63	E N E	5*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.903	29.933	86	72	48	N E by N	7*	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	30.003	30.033	84	75	64	N E	5*	...	...	bc
		16	29.889	29.919	85	77	68	N E	7*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	29.954	29.984	87	77	61	N N E	10*	...	...	bc
		16	29.840	29.870	87	78	65	N N E	13*	...	...	bc
	28th	10	29.972	30.002	86	77	64	E by S	8*	0.02	...	bc
March	16	29.856	29.886	84	77	71	E by S	11*	...	...	bc	
	1st	10	30.001	30.031	86	76	61	S E by E	11*	...	...	bc
		16	29.859	29.889	85	76	64	E S E	13*	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.882	30.012	85	76	64	S	10*	...	...	bc
	16	29.829	29.859	86	77	64	E by S	13*	...	...	bc	
	3rd	10	29.981	29.961	87	75	55	S S E	13*	...	...	bc
		16	29.771	26.801	85	78	71	E S E	19*	...	...	bc
	Feb.									...	...
	25th	10	29.965	30.048	82	75	78	E N E	...	...	K	Fair.
		16	29.809	29.891	88	72	43	S W	...	...	KS, N	Fair.
	26th	10	29.981	30.044	81	66	41	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.796	29.878	86	66	29	S W	...	...	...	Fair.
	27th	10	29.919	30.002	78	63	39	E	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.764	29.846	89	64	19	N	...	...	...	Fair.
	28th	10	29.946	30.029	78	73	77	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
March	16	29.805	29.887	86	72	48	S S E	...	...	KS	Fair.	
	1st	10	29.880	29.962	83	76	71	S S W	...	...	C, K	Fair.
		16	29.754	29.836	86	76	61	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	2nd	10	29.894	29.979	77	72	77	W	...	...	...	d
		16	29.833	29.916	77	73	81	S S E	...	...	N	o, d
	3rd	10	29.836	29.919	77	74	86	S W	...	0.10	N	o
		16	29.719	29.802	80	74	74	S S E	...	...	CK	g
	Feb.									...	...
	26th	10	29.983	29.998	79	74	77	S E	1	...	K	b
		16	29.923	29.938	83	76	71	W	2	...	K	b
	27th	10	29.989	30.004	77	73	81	E S E	1	...	K	b
		16	29.843	29.868	83	74	63	S W	1	...	K	b
	28th	10	30.003	30.018	79	73	73	N E	1	...	K	b
March	16	29.893	29.908	83	74	63	N W	2	...	K	b	
	1st	10	30.014	30.029	75	67	63	E N E	1	...	K	b
		16	29.865	29.910	82	74	66	W	4	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.016	30.081	78	72	73	S E	1	...	K	b
		16	29.913	29.923	83	75	67	W	2	...	K, CK	b
	3rd	10	29.933	29.948	79	73	73	S	...	...	K, CK	b
		16	29.861	29.876	80	76	82	S W	1	...	K, CS	g
	4th	10	29.923	29.938	79	73	73	S W	3	...	KS	o
		16	22.839	29.854	77	72	77	W	1	0.50	KS	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1871.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 12th to 18th Feb, 1871.	Rainfall from 20th to 26th Feb, 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	0.50	0.10	0.60	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Jail ..	0.46	0.10	0.56	ditto.	
	False Point ..	0.30	Not received	0.30	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Jagipore ..	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ..	0.20	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ..	2.50	ditto	2.50	ditto	
	Sumbupore ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
	Balasore ..	0.35	0.30	0.65	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck ..	0.24	Nil	0.27	ditto.	
	Pooree ..	0.65	Not received	0.65	19th Feb. 1871.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ..	0.45	ditto	0.45	ditto.	
	Hazareebagh ..	0.20	Nil	0.20	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Burhee ..	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba ..	0.08	0.01	0.09	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Rathee ..	Not received	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Palamow ..	0.24	Not received	0.24	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Purulia ..	0.08	Nil	0.08	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Gobindpore ..	Not received	Not received	...		Not recorded.
	Chyebassa ..	0.60	0.02	0.68	26th Feb. 1871	
	Patna ..	0.02	Nil	0.07	ditto.	
PATNA.	Bihar ..	0.26	Not received	0.26	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Birh ..	Not received	ditto	0.80	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinapore ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Gya ..	Not received	Not received	ditto	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghatty ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadah ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chumparun ..	Nil	0.18	0.18	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Chuprah ..	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Sewan ..	Not received	0.80	0.80	ditto	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
BHAGDIPORE.	Mozafferpore ..	0.50	0.10	0.60	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ..	Nil	0.01	0.06	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Sebamaree ..	0.10	0.20	0.30	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Tajpore ..	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Arrah ..	0.01	Nil	0.01	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Buxar ..	0.03	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Sasseram ..	Nil	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhubhooh ..	ditto	Nil	ditto	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Benares ..	0.20	Not received	0.20	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhangulpore ..	0.27	Nil	0.27	26th Feb. 1871	
RAJSHAHI.	Mudheypoorah ..	0.80	0.55	1.35	ditto.	
	Banka ..	Not received	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Monghyr ..	0.16	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
	Jamnoie ..	0.35	Not received	0.35	19th Feb. 1871	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Begoosari ..	0.40	ditto	0.40	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Deogir ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Jantara ..	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	From 13th Feb.
	Rajimehal ..	0.60	ditto	0.60	ditto	From 12th Feb.
	Purneah ..	0.34	0.03	0.37	ditto.	
	Rampore Beanleab ..	0.02	Nil	0.02	ditto.	
BUJDWAH.	Nattore ..	Nil	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Bograh ..	ditto	Nil	ditto	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinagepore ..	0.82	Not received	0.82	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Maldah ..	0.02	Nil	0.02	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Berhampore ..	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Jungipore ..	0.12	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ..	0.06	ditto	0.06	ditto	From 16th Jan.
	Pubna ..	Nil	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
	Coomercolly ..	ditto	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Seraigunge ..	0.35	Nil	0.35	26th Feb. 1871.	
PRESIDENCY.	Rungpore ..	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Bhawanigunge ..	0.31	Not received	0.31	19th Feb. 1871	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya ..	0.03	0.04	0.07	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bardwan ..	0.03	0.25	0.28	ditto.	
	Cutwa ..	0.30	Not received	0.30	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Cuina ..	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bood-Bood ..	0.12	0.30	0.42	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bancoorah ..	0.13	0.35	0.48	ditto.	
	Raneeungne ..	0.06	0.05	0.11	ditto.	
	Sooree ..	0.99	Nil	0.09	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
CALCUTTA.	Hooghly ..	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Howrah ..	0.22	0.18	0.40	ditto.	
	Midnapore ..	0.15	Not received	0.15	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Contai ..	0.33	Nil	0.33	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Gurbetta ..	0.10	0.04	0.14	ditto	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tumlook ..	0.43	0.62	1.04	ditto	Not received 16th to 29th Jan. and 6th to 12th Feb.
	Kishnaghur ..	0.09	0.07	0.16	ditto.	
	Bongong ..	Not received	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Ranaghat ..	0.50	Nil	0.50	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Meharpore ..	Not received	ditto	0.50	ditto	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
PRESIDENCY.	Chaudangah ..	ditto	Not received	Nil	29th Jan. 1871.	
	Kooshteah ..	0.05	0.01	0.06	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Jessore ..	0.10	0.21	0.31	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ..	0.30	Nil	0.30	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	Calcutta ..	0.25	0.50	0.75	ditto.	

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 12th to 19th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 20th to 29th Feb. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.— (Continued.)	Alipore { Jail 0.30 0.24 0.54 26th Feb. 1871					
	Dispensary 0.30 0.25 0.55 ditto.					
	Barrackpore 0.40 Nil 0.40 ditto.					
	Dum Dum Nil ditto Nil ditto.					
	Baraset 0.35 ditto 0.35 ditto.					
	Satkhera 0.33 ditto 0.33 ditto.					
	Basseehaut 0.13 ditto 0.13 ditto.					
	Diamond Harbour 0.41 0.37 0.78 ditto.					
	Barripore 0.28 0.28 0.56 ditto.					
DACC.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... 0.24 Nil 0.24 ditto.					
	Jail ... Nil Not received Nil 19th Feb. 1871 Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.					
	Burrisaul ... 0.03 Nil 0.03 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Dowlat Khan ... Nil Not received Nil 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Perozepore 0.80 Nil 0.80 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Madaripore 0.16 0.06 0.22 ditto.					
	Furreedpore 0.17 0.34 0.51 ditto.					
	Mymensingh Not received 0.05 0.70 ditto ... Not received 13th to 19th Feb.					
	Jamalpore ... Nil Not received Nil 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Atteab 0.80 ditto 0.80 ditto.					
	Kishorgunge 0.31 Nil 0.31 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Sylhet 0.92 0.01 0.93 ditto.					
	Cachar 1.50 0.17 1.67 ditto.					
	Hylakandy 0.62 Not received 0.62 19th Feb. 1871 From 13th Feb.					
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ... Nil Nil 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Jail ditto Not received ditto 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Cox's Bazar ditto ditto ditto ditto.					
	Rangamata Hill Not received ditto ditto 5th Feb. 1871.					
	Noakhally 0.15 Nil 0.15 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Tipperah Nil ditto Nil ditto.					
	Brahmaabariah 0.15 ditto 0.15 ditto.					
	Akyab Nil ditto Nil ditto.					
	Buxa 0.70 ditto 0.70 ditto.					
	Gowalparah 0.42 Not received 0.42 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Dhobree Not received ditto					
	Toora (Garo Hills) 0.84 ditto 0.84 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ... Not received ditto Nil 31st Jan. 1871.					
	Jail 0.61 0.14 0.78 26th Feb. 1871.					
	Rungbee Not received Not received					
	Terai ditto ditto					
	Falacottah 0.03 ditto 0.03 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Julpigoorie 0.17 0.02 0.19 29th Feb. 1871.					
	Boda 0.02 0.01 0.03 ditto ... Not received 30th Jan. to 12th Feb.					
COOCH BURHAW.	Tez pore 0.45 Not received 0.45 19th Feb. 1871					
	Nowgong 0.26 ditto 0.26 ditto ... Not received 9th to 16th Jan.					
	Mungledye 0.62 ditto 0.62 ditto ... From 30th Jan.					
	Burpettah Not received ditto Nil 12th Feb. 1871.					
	Gowhatta 0.77 ditto 0.77 10th Feb. 1871 Not received 1st Jan.					
	Seelsangor 1.29 ditto 1.60 ditto ... Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.					
	Golaghat 0.67 ditto 0.8 ditto ...					
	Nazeerah 1.38 ditto 1.77 ditto.					
	Debrooghur 0.84 ditto 2.85 ditto.					
	Suddya Not received ditto 1.45 12th Feb. 1871 Ditto ditto.					
	Shiloung 0.04 ditto 0.05 19th Feb. 1871.					
	Cherrapoonjee 0.13 ditto 0.13 ditto ... Not received 18th Feb.					
	Jowai 1.01 ditto 1.01 ditto ... Not received 6th to 12th Feb.					
	Samoogoodting 0.50 ditto 1.00 ditto.					

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1871.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta.

DURING THE HALF MONTH 1st TO 15th JANUARY 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETERS.				THERMOMETERS.												HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.			
	MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF			
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Day.	16 hours.	Day.	16 hours.	Mean.	Day.	16 hours.	Mean.	16 hours.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	No. of days rain.			
Port Blair	110	99.934	99.933	99.935	118	111.1	109.0	108.0	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	80.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	66	65	66	Nil			
Madras	97	99.934	99.933	99.935	118	111.1	109.0	108.0	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.9	80.0	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	64	62	69	ditto			
Vizagapatam	31	99.947	99.909	99.912	10.0	29.902	29.907	10.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	ditto			
Akyab	15	99.929	99.909	99.912	10.0	29.905	29.908	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	ditto			
False Point	187	30.021	30.004	30.015	29.978	29.983	29.977	1.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto			
Cuttack	80	29.821	29.827	29.845	29.850	29.844	29.846	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Sangor Island	6	99.934	99.951	99.945	30.001	29.928	29.901	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Chittagong	108	29.860	29.853	29.851	29.854	29.851	29.858	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Calcutta	1811	29.375	29.946	30.047	29.940	29.945	29.946	1.0	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto			
Jessore	27	99.941	99.937	99.937	30.027	29.975	29.977	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Lacca	35	99.918	99.892	99.882	29.947	29.943	29.940	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Cachar	73	29.892	29.882	29.882	29.882	29.882	29.882	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Hazarebaugh	2104	97.945	97.926	97.926	98.001	27.893	27.887	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Berhampore	80	29.913	29.910	29.910	29.914	29.914	29.913	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Purnia	170	29.830	29.807	29.807	29.886	29.768	29.840	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Longlry	1604	99.798	99.779	99.802	29.732	29.818	29.818	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Barjeeling	6245	29.339	29.329	29.329	23.616	23.617	23.617	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Goalpara	886	99.548	99.548	99.548	30.548	29.470	29.460	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Shillong*	4792	25.265	25.247	25.247	25.247	25.247	25.247	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Benares	26274	29.758	29.736	29.736	29.785	29.785	29.785	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		
Brookes	8787	99.121	99.090	99.090	29.178	29.084	29.084	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ditto		

* The elevation of this station has hitherto been given as 4,825 feet, which was that obtained by a comparison of the barometric observations of 1869 with those of Goalpara and Cachar. The elevation now given is deduced in like manner from the observations of 1869 and 1870.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.
CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1871.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	29.982	Not received.	84	N 8° E
Madras	29.979	76.2	76	N 82° E
Vizagapatam	29.945	71.4	49	N 24° W
Akyab	30.040	69.8	46	N 24° E
False Point	30.005	68.8	32	N 41° E
Cuttack	29.990	67.7	71	N 12° W
Sangor Island	29.981	67.9	52	N 3° E
Chittagong	29.993	66.7	78	N 47° W
Calcutta	29.990	63.1	88	N 7° W
Jessore	29.985	65.1	51	N 33° W
Dacca	29.970	63.5	44	S 2° W
Cachar	30.016	66.2	70	N 59° W
Hazareebaugh	29.998	65.2	51	N 37° W
Berhampore	30.013	59.1	56	N 85° W
Patna	29.969	62.0	72	S 58° W
Monghyr	30.033	62.8	17	N 48° W
Darjeeling	29.954	64.0	28	N 85° E
Gowalparah	29.999	63.8	30	S 52° W
Shillong	30.040	59.2	30	N 58° W
Benares	30.063	58.7	50	N 52° W
Rooree				

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's " Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1871.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1871.

MONTH.	Date.	Mean ² reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	WIND.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean.	Prevailing direction.					Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Feb.	22nd	29.936	Inches.	○	○	○	74°5	67°8	63°1	0°69	W S W & S W	...	109°9	...	Clear.
	23rd	29.873	87°5	68°8	141°0	77°4	72°3	68°7	75	S by W, S, & S S W	...	126°5	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 6 A.M.	
	24th	29.890	89°6	73°7	142°0	80°0	74°9	71°3	76	S by W & S S W	...	128°8	0°40	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 6½ and 7 P.M. Lightning from 6½ to 8 P.M. Rain at 6, 7, and 10½ P.M.	
	25th	29.915	86°8	72°6	139°0	78°3	71°8	67°2	70	S S W & W	...	105°6	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.	
	26th	29.905	82°5	69°8	130°0	75°4	66°1	59°6	60	W by N & W by S	...	144°4	...	Clear.	
	27th	29.878	83°0	68°3	140°0	74°6	63°8	56°2	55	W S W & W by S	...	101°1	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M.	
	28th	29.890	85°5	65°0	141°0	74°9	66°9	61°3	64	W S W, W by S, & S W	...	101°2	...	Clear.	

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.6
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th	...	0.40
	{ by lower rain gauge	
Ditto ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	0.34
Ditto between the 1st January and the 28th February	...	0.13
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	0.75
		1.81

The 2nd March 1871

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

No. 11

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 4th March 1871.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, presiding.

T. H. COWIE, Esq., Advocate-General,
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,
MOULVY ABDUOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,
AND
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal, be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the first amendment for consideration to-day stood in his name. The definition of the term "proprietor of lands" as it stood in the Bill sent up by the committee, although a very great improvement on the definition originally contained in the Bill, was still open to this objection, that whether under the words "or in actual occupation thereof" would not be included property in possession of ryots. He would propose with a view to get rid of that possible objection and also to make the definition somewhat shorter and clearer, to substitute for the definition of "proprietor of lands" now in the Bill, the following:—

"Proprietor of lands" shall be taken to mean a person other than an occupancy ryot having a perpetual tenure or interest in such lands entitling him to the immediate occupation thereof, or to the receipt of rent from the actual cultivators thereof, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease."

He had retained the words "entitling him to immediate occupation," as it would extend to the case of a bheel or other lands with regard to which there were no actual cultivators, but which were in the immediate ownership of the zemindar, who would be the proprietor. Therefore, excluding occupancy ryots, "proprietor of lands" would include first the person having a perpetual tenure or interest in the land entitling him either to the immediate occupation of the land or the first receipt of rent either from the ryot or a temporary talookdar.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, the Council must have observed that in signing the report of the committee on this Bill he had reserved to himself the right of urging whatever objections he might have to it before the committee of the whole Council. That he did not exercise that right when the Bill first came on for the settlement of its clauses, was simply because his objections were so many, and they touched such vital parts of the measure, that he felt somewhat diffident in urging them at that stage of it, when by so doing he feared he would only prove an obstructive without being able to carry any of his amendments. He had, however, the consolation left him that even if the Bill passed into law, it would be simply harmless, as he felt pretty sure it would never become operative.

As regards the clause under consideration, whatever other defects it may have to answer for, it was at any rate never intended that it should include within the category of proprietors, tenants with rights of occupancy only. The amendment moved by the learned and hon'ble member was therefore quite of a verbal character and did not even touch the real objections, which in his (Baboo Digumber Mitter's) opinion the clause in question was open to. The object of that interpretation clause was to define clearly the class of persons with whom Government should deal directly in the matter of the drainage operations, and to whom it should look for the repayment of the advance made for those operations. In doing this effectually, the Council must keep two things closely in view. First, not needlessly to multiply the number of such persons, as it would else complicate the work of apportionment of the sums advanced by Government as provided for in some of the subsequent sections of the Bill; secondly, not to bring within the meaning of the word "proprietor" men who had no other security to offer for the repayment of the State advance except the plot of land improved. The clause as it now stands answered to neither of these requirements, for it evidently embraced holders of small mouroosee tenures, from many of whom it would be next to impossible to recover any portion of the State advance. Besides, in treating with the holders of these small tenures, whether for purposes of ascertaining the wishes of the parties interested as to the desirability of the projected works or for apportionment of the State advance as provided for in subsequent sections, how was it to be determined, except by a regular judicial inquiry and investigation, that the tenures were really mouroosee: since in the majority of cases, as the Council cannot be unaware, the mouroosee title to these tenures is claimed by length of possession on payment of rent at a uniform rate, and not on the strength of a lease in perpetuity. The amendment moved by the learned Advocate-General did not meet these difficulties.

To effect any real improvement to the clause in question, the word "proprietor," in his humble opinion, should be so defined as to mean no other than the owner or owners of an entire estate on the collector's towjee, or of some sub-division of the same, not being less than a mouzah, held in perpetuity of tenure and fixity of rent; leaving the mouroosee-holders of small plots of lands, as well as the holders of other small tenures, whether rent-paying or rent-free, to be dealt with by such proprietors according to some defined rules. Towards that end he would move that all the words after "shall" in the 15th line be omitted, and the following words substituted in lieu thereof, "be owner in perpetuity of tenure as well as of rent of not less than a mouzah of an estate entered on the register known as the general register of revenue-paying estates."

The PRESIDENT said it would perhaps be considered rather presumptuous in him, being the youngest member of the Council, to express an opinion on the subject under discussion so early in the debate; but probably he might be allowed to explain in a few words the general opinion he had formed with regard to this Bill. It seemed to him that the Bill in many of its clauses, and more especially in the clause regarding the definition of "proprietor of lands," raised very new and very difficult questions—questions with which he was afraid we should have to deal farther before we had done with them in regard to affairs of this province, which were at present very pressing.

The view, then, which he on his part took of the Bill before the Council was that we ought not to defer small Bills of this kind till we had settled absolutely and for ever the great questions which we would have to settle sooner or later, such as with regard to the definition of "proprietor," and those arising in other portions of this small Bill, which Bill we would in that view of the case have to defer for a very long time indeed. Therefore, in consonance with the view taken by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, he would regard this Bill as an experimental Bill—a Bill which on the whole we could not hope at once to put into a shape that would certainly hold water for all time, but as a step towards the solution of the question. He called this Bill a small Bill, not because it was small in importance.—God only knew whether it would meet the object in view, which was one of enormous importance, namely, to check the spread of sickness in the districts to which the Bill applied; this Bill was intended as a step towards remedying that. In that respect it was not at all a small Bill; but compared to other more general measures it was in some sense small; for firstly, it was a local Bill; and secondly, it was a permissive Bill. It was not proposed that the measure should be imposed by authority of law on the proprietors of the estates that would be affected by it; but it was only to be imposed if a majority of the proprietors accepted it.

But taking that view, we come to the question of making the best definition we can of the term "proprietor of lands" for the purposes of this Bill. It seemed to him that all parties were agreed in respect to this Bill and also in respect to the greater measures that were to

follow, that it was necessary that we should see first whether we were about to depart from the old accepted use of the term "proprietor" as it had hitherto been used in the Bengal Regulations, that is to say, men paying revenue directly to Government. We know that we had in this country a state of things with which in England we were not very familiar, but with which he was familiar as existing in Scotland, where there was one chief proprietor and several gradations of under-proprietors, and which had been carried in this country to that extent that the man at the top who stood as proprietor in the books of the Government, who holds the land as nominal proprietor, is in many cases a man who in reality did not exercise the rights of a proprietor at all, but who had become a mere rent-charger in regard to that land, and was in reality a very insignificant individual. When we enter into such questions as that raised by this Bill, and into questions of local taxation and other important questions, it is necessary that we should approach the question who is to be considered the real proprietor of that land, for it stands to reason that the Government zemindar who has come to be in the position of a mere rent-charger cannot be called the real proprietor. Looking at this Bill in a somewhat hasty way he had also been struck with the same difficulty which the hon'ble member who spoke last had referred to, namely, that if instead of taking as proprietor the party to whom the original grant had been made, the sunder malgozar, we go down to the lowest person having a permanent interest in the soil and ryots having the right of occupancy, and treat them all as proprietors, we should be throwing on the commissioners, who were named in this Bill, a burden heavier than they would be able to bear—we should throw upon them the burden of distributing the expenses of this great work amongst a vast multitude of petty holders of limited interest. He was also struck with the difficulty of defining who these holders were. The commissioners must institute enquiries in order to ascertain what tenants have a right of occupancy or a right to something more than a right of occupancy. Supposing you except tenants having rights of occupancy, you still have to enquire what ryots have rights greater than rights of occupancy, rights of holding at fixed rates of rent. Unfortunately we have not yet made an approximation to ascertain who these ryots are; and if the operation of this Bill is to be hung up for years to come until you find out who have such rights, there is no saying when it will come into operation. He might say that he agreed very much with the remarks of the hon'ble member in thinking that it would perhaps be necessary to make the definition of the term "proprietor" somewhat narrower.

Who then were to be treated as proprietors for the purposes of this Bill? He inclined to think we must stop a little higher than ryots. He suggested that we might stop at the lowest under-holder holding a permanent and fixed interest, that is to say, whose rent was fixed and who collected rents from ryots holding under him. He should like, he thought, to exclude mere ryots holding at fixed rents, leaving the zemindar to collect under section 32 of the Bill from all classes of ryots who might be made liable under the Bill. Whether we should accept the arrangement which the hon'ble member had suggested, namely, that we should not go below the holders of an entire mouzah, from his very imperfect knowledge of holdings in Bengal, he (the President) thought there would be considerable difficulty, because he understood that in Bengal a mouzah was not, as in some other parts of India, a very well defined tract of land forming a revenue and agrarian unit, but that mouzahs were often very much scattered and perhaps even arbitrarily created by the survey, and that you will find putnees and durputnees and other tenures holding shares in several mouzahs and many interests much intermixed in them. He would therefore merely submit for the consideration of the Council whether there were not practical difficulties of this nature in regard to the proposal of the hon'ble member which, as he understood it, did not take the form of a distinct amendment. The suggestion then which he (the President) threw out for the consideration of the Council was that which he had already mentioned, namely, that you should exclude all ryots, and include under the term "proprietor" all under-holders at fixed rents above the condition of a ryot. He believed that the term "ryot" as coming under Act X. of 1859 had a distinct meaning, which excluded putnees and such larger tenures, and at the same time also excluded some subordinate holders who were below the condition of ryots. He put his suggestion in this form, namely, that possibly we might get over the difficulty in this way by substituting in the amendment of the hon'ble the Advocate-General for the term "occupancy ryot" the simple term "ryot;" and secondly, substituting "ryot" for the term "actual cultivator" in the latter part of the amendment. In that case it would be left to the commissioners to determine who were "proprietors" under the act of a degree superior to ryots, and they would then assess those whom they held to be proprietors.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, having regard to the probable working of the Act and to the consideration that in any definition of "proprietor" it must be left to a certain extent to the commissioners to decide whom they would recognize as proprietors (the persons whom in the first instance they were to assess with the re-payment of the advance), he thought it would meet the suggestion made by His Honor the President if the definition of the term "proprietor" stood in this way:—

"Proprietor of lands" shall be taken to mean a person having a perpetual tenure or interest, at a fixed rate of rent, in such lands, entitling him to the immediate occupation thereof, or to the receipt of rent from the ryots thereof, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease."

The PRESIDENT said that he thought the effect of the clause would be to exclude grantee-dars and other tenants of that kind: they were proprietors; but the only question was the

means of assessing the proportion of payment and collecting the money.. But he understood that the opinion of the Council was very much in favor of excluding such men, and although hon'ble members might not wholly approve of the definition, he hoped they would be induced to agree, on the understanding that a clause would be inserted enabling the commissioners to decide the question summarily as to who were and who were not included in the term "proprietor," without prejudice to the rights of the parties.

The substituted motion was then agreed to, and the section, as amended, was passed.

To the postponed section 4, the following proviso was added on the motion of MR. SCHALCH :—

" Provided that the majority in number of the commissioners shall always be persons qualified as aforesaid."

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, that although no notice of amendment stood in his name, he would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Council to section 11 of the Bill. He did not know that he was in order in doing so, for the section was one of those that had been already agreed to by the Council. [THE PRESIDENT thought the hon'ble member was at liberty to proceed with his remarks]. It was the generally accepted rule that when a multiplicity of interests was concerned, the views of the majority should prevail; and he did not see why in this instance that rule should be departed from, and the views of only one-half of the persons interested should be considered binding on the other half of such persons. The section to which he had alluded enacted that in case the proprietors of not less than one moiety of the bheels to be drained should assent to the adoption of the scheme, the commissioners should proceed to consider it, &c. With the leave of the President he would move that "two-thirds" should be substituted for "one moiety."

THE PRESIDENT said the question raised by the hon'ble member was one of great importance, namely, whether the whole or only a portion of the persons interested should be consulted in the matter. Perhaps he might strain a point in his own favor in order to go a little beyond the meaning of the hon'ble member's motion. The word "proprietor" was defined in a very large sense, as including a large proportion of persons having a permanent interest in the land; but as in clause 11 the right to vote is limited to the proprietors of the *bheels and swamps* to be drained, the proprietors of the lands to be affected other than bheels and swamps will have no voice in the matter. Perhaps it was not fair at this stage of the Bill that the matter should be explained for his satisfaction; but probably the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill or any other hon'ble member would enlighten him so far as to explain exactly the views which the committee entertained in limiting the section to what he might presume to be a minority of the persons who were interested in the matter. He himself felt that in a matter of this kind, if all the proprietors of the lands to be affected were consulted, a majority of votes would suffice. But he confessed that he had some doubt whether, if only the proprietors of the bheels and swamps to be drained were consulted, a majority of that minority of proprietors would suffice for the decision of a very important matter which would impose a heavy liability upon a large class of persons beyond those who were to be consulted under this section.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that this provision, under which the assent was limited to one moiety of the proprietors of the bheels and swamps to be drained, was unanimously introduced by the select committee in substitution of the provision of the Bill as originally drawn, which provided that one-half of the proprietors of lands in any way affected by the drainage scheme should be required to give their assent. These swampy lands were peculiarly situated: they were enormous unreclaimed pieces of water; and of course the persons who were really interested in their drainage, and who would have mainly to pay for the improvement, were the owners of these large swamps. They were the people whose voice should be heard in the matter, as nearly the whole expense of the improvement would fall on them. At the same time there were round about the swamps a certain number of proprietors who would be more or less affected by the reclaiming of these bheels. Their lands would be improved and they would benefit, but not to such an extent that the drainage works would ever have been undertaken for them or by them had the swamps been out of consideration. Their benefit was in fact accidental, and arose from their happening to be in the vicinity of the lands which were to be reclaimed. The work was not so important to these holders of adjacent lands as to the proprietors of the bheels; and it seemed very hard that a few litigious persons amongst the petty holders whose lands might be affected, should have the power to obstruct the operation of this Bill and prevent the reclamation of the swamps. After great consideration the committee thought it would be best to throw the onus of adopting or rejecting the work upon the proprietors of the swamps themselves. It would be very hard if one-half of these large proprietors were willing to have the work carried out, that a few petty proprietors, whose whole interest in the measure amounted to a few rupees, should have it in their power to put a stop to these works being carried out. It might be said that if their interest was so small why make them pay at all; but as they unquestionably would benefit by the works which had to be carried out for the reclamation of the bheels, it was only fair and just that they should contribute towards the expense to the extent of their benefit. That was the principle on which the select committee had framed the section. There seemed to be a further misapprehension of the intention of the section. The assent of the proprietors of

The PRESIDENT said he now proposed to defer the further consideration of the Bill to the next meeting of the Council, and to have the Bill re-printed in the meantime. He would at the same time remark that there seemed to remain two questions for the consideration of hon'ble members. The first question was that the proprietors not consulted as to the adoption of a scheme should not be assessed to a greater degree than the increase in the value of their holdings; and the second question was, how it was to be decided who was a "proprietor," and therefore be liable to be assessed for contribution, and who was not a "proprietor." If the commissioners found themselves unable summarily to settle that question, it occurred to him that the superior holder might be allowed to pay at his option, and to take the chance of recovering from those who may be sub-proprietors under him. Suppose there was a superior holder who denied the rights claimed by under-holders and was willing to pay, and there was reasonable doubt who the under-proprietors were, such a plan set aside much difficulty. It might be just as convenient to let the superior holder pay, and leave him to recover from his subordinate holder under the provisions of the Bill.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill for the better regulation of "lodging-houses at Pooree" be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the select committee.

The motion was agreed to.

In section 1, the interpretation section, the word "Inmate" was thus defined :
"The word 'Inmate' shall mean a person passing the night in any house."

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of the clause interpreting the word "Inmate." He said he did not think this interpretation at all necessary, and it appeared inconsistent with the mode in which the term was used in sections 6 and 7. Under section 6 the health officer was required to certify the largest number "of lodgers which the house could accommodate, having regard to the number of inmates residing therein." There the term was used with regard to the residence of a person other than a lodger; and again in section 7 the following words were found : "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two Rupees for every lodger for each night during any part of which such lodger shall be an "inmate" of such house."

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN suggested that it would be better to leave the consideration of the interpretation section until the Council had settled the other clauses of the Bill.

The consideration of the section was then postponed.

Sections 2 to 5 were agreed to.

In section 6, on the motion of MR. EDEN, the words "persons permanently residing" were substituted for the words "inmates residing."

Section 7 having been read—

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that it might so happen that some relatives of the lodging-house-keeper might come in during the festival from a distance: such persons, he thought, should not be considered "lodgers"; it would be very hard that a person might not receive his own relatives into his house without becoming subject to the provisions of this Bill.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that if the relatives paid hire for the accommodation they would be "lodgers;" otherwise they would not.

The section was then agreed to.

Section 8 was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

Section 9 was agreed to.

Section 10 was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

Sections 11 and 12 were agreed to.

By section 13 the lodging-house-keeper was required to report, amongst other things, cases of "dangerous" sickness.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought it should not be left to the lodging-house-keeper to make a report of sickness only when he thought it "dangerous," because it would leave him to determine a very serious question as to the danger or otherwise of the illness. The sickness might be the beginning of a choleraic epidemic, and might result in very serious consequences. He thought therefore that a report should be required of all sickness.

On the motion of MR. EDEN the word "serious" was substituted for "dangerous," and the section, as amended, was agreed to.

Sections 14 to 38 were agreed to.

Section 39 provided for the extension of the Act to Bhabanessur and Jajipore.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN drew attention to section 22 in connection with this section. Section 22 provided that fees and penalties imposed under the Act should be employed in the sanitation of the town of Pooree. The section under consideration empowered the extension of the provisions of the Act to the other places mentioned, and he was not quite sure

whether a special provision was not required to provide that the fees and penalties levied in those places should be expended in their improvement and not in the sanitation of Pooree.

The consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 40 and schedules A and B were agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

RECOVERY OF FINES.

MOULVY ABDUOL LUTEEF moved that the time prescribed for the submission of the report of the select committee on the Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines imposed in Bengal be extended for three weeks.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1871.

MONTH.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Prevailing direction.					Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	
Mar....	1st	29.882	84.8	80	70.0	136.5	76.2	72.8	70.4	0.83	S S W & S by W	114.4	0.65	Stratoni and overcast. Foggy from 5 to 8 A.M. Thunder and lightning from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 P.M. Rain at 1, 4, and from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 P.M.
	2nd	923	70.5	67.0	...	69.2	68.0	67.0	67.0	.93	S S E & variable	178.1	3.83	
	3rd	846	70.5	65.0	...	68.0	66.8	65.8	65.8	.93	S E	224.2	0.79	
	4th	847	77.1	64.0	132.0	69.8	68.1	63.1	63.1	.80	W N W & N W	187.4	0.14	
	5th	953	79.5	66.0	135.0	71.8	65.9	61.2	61.2	.71	W & W S W	95.2	...	
	6th	969	82.0	65.4	139.0	73.2	67.2	62.4	62.4	.70	W S W, S by W & S	93.2	...	
	7th	913	83.8	69.0	137.0	75.4	70.0	66.2	66.2	.74	S by W & S W	213.0	...	○ Clear and cirrostrati.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	84.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.57
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	5.41
	by lower rain gauge	5.16
	by anemometer gauge	0.48
Ditto, ditto, average of 17 previous years	...	6.16
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	1.79
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	GOPEENAUTH SEN, In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th March 1871.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th March 1871.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.	
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.				
March													
CALCUTTA.	5th	10	30.033	29.952	74°	68°	76	S S E	...	...	CS	...
	16	29.921	29.939	79.5	63°	35	W	...	...	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.050	30.068	76°	69°	68	S W	...	...	...	...
	16	29.918	29.936	82°	69°	50	S S W	...	...	...	C	...
	7th	10	29.981	29.999	78°	72°	75	S W	...	...	K	...
	16	29.850	29.868	82°	73°	64	S by W	...	...	...	...	b
	8th	10	30.028	30.047	69°	68°	92	S W	...	...	C	...
	16	29.911	29.929	82°	66°	38	W by S	...	...	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.009	30.027	78°	70°	69	S S W	...	...	...	...
	16	29.874	29.892	86°	70°	39	S W	...	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.957	29.975	81°	74°	72	S S W	...	...	...	...
	16	29.811	29.829	87°	78°	66	S	...	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.940	29.958	78°	73°	77	S W	...	...	...	...
	16	29.847	29.865	89°	76°	52	S S W	...	...	...	...	b
SABUOR ISLAND.	5th	10	30.034	30.040	77	71	73	E N E	2°	...	C	...	
	16	29.922	29.928	80	73	70	S S W	5°	...	...	K	b
	6th	10	30.054	30.060	79	70	61	S S W	5°	CK	b
	16	29.952	29.958	81	73	62	S S W	13°	...	...	K	b
	7th	10	30.022	30.028	81	73	66	S S W	14°	CK	b
	16	29.883	29.889	81	74	70	S	19°	...	...	KS, C	b
	8th	10	30.036	30.042	77	73	81	N W	9°	b, m
	16	29.920	29.926	84	70	46	N W	4°	...	...	...	b, m
	9th	10	30.028	30.034	81	75	74	S S W	8°	b
	16	29.894	29.900	82	74	66	S	12°	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.978	29.982	82	78	82	S S W	12°	b
	16	29.851	29.857	82	78	82	S S E	14°	...	...	...	b, m
	11th	10	29.960	29.966	83	78	78	S S W	10°	b
	16	29.862	29.868	84	78	75	S S E	11°	...	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	5th	10	29.949	30.062	74	68	72	N N E	4°	...	K	...	
	16	29.826	29.937	82	65	35	W	10°	...	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.922	30.035	75	63	47	E	3°	...	...	...
	16	29.906	30.018	80	64°	37	W S W	6°	...	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.949	30.062	77	63	60	N	3°	...	...	b
	16	29.853	29.965	81	68	48	W S W	7°	...	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.967	30.079	79	67	50	E	4°	...	...	b
	16	29.831	29.943	83	74	66	S W	5°	...	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.927	30.040	76	70	72	E N E	4°	...	...	b
	16	29.759	29.870	82	70	52	W	7°	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.941	30.053	80	61	27	N E	3°	b
	16	29.809	29.919	87	67	30	W S W	6°	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.911	30.023	80	57	15	N	3°	b
	16	29.800	29.909	90	67	25	S	4°	...	...	...	b
MADRAS.	4th	10	29.944	29.974	77	63	53	S E	5°	0'14	...	bc	
	16	29.792	29.822	85	77	68	E S E	10°	...	...	...	b, m
	5th	10	29.963	29.993	85	76	64	S	13°	...	...	bc
	16	29.810	29.840	85	77	68	E S E	12°	...	...	...	bc
	6th	10	29.991	30.021	80	75	78	S E by E	2°	1'05	...	...
	16	29.882	29.912	83	75	67	E N E	7°	...	...	bc	
	7th	10	30.022	30.052	84	76	67	N E	3°	...	...	bc
	16	29.901	29.931	84	76	67	E N E	10°	...	...	bc	
	8th	10	30.021	30.051	86	77	64	E	6°	...	...	bc
	16	29.921	29.951	85	76	64	N E	9°	...	...	bc	
	9th	10	30.050	30.030	84	74	60	N E by E	6°	...	...	bc
	16	29.933	29.963	85	74	57	N E by E	7°	...	...	bc	
	10th	10	30.036	30.065	82	70	52	N	5°	...	...	b
	16	29.904	29.934	84	70	46	N E	7°	...	...	b	
OUTBACK.	4th	10	29.889	29.972	76	72	81	W S W	...	0'10	...	Fair.	
	16	29.803	29.885	83	68	36	N W	...	...	CK	...	
	5th	10	29.969	30.052	77	69	64	E N E	...	...	CK	...
	16	29.863	29.946	82	66	38	E	...	...	...	...
	6th	10	30.019	30.102	77	70	68	S E	...	...	CS	Fair.
	16	29.843	29.926	82	73	63	S	...	...	...	...
	7th	10	29.963	30.046	79	71	65	S W	...	...	KS	Fair.
	16	29.803	29.885	83	71	52	S	...	...	K, CK	Fair.	
	8th	10	29.993	30.076	79	67	50	N N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	16	29.845	29.927	87	74	51	E S E	...	...	...	Fair.	
	9th	10	29.989	30.072	77	67	56	W S W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.796	29.878	85	65	29	W	...	...	...	Fair.	
	10th	10	29.916	29.999	77	67	66	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	16	29.750	29.832	87	68	33	W	...	...	...	Fair.	
AKTAB.	5th	10	29.929	29.945	73	70	85	N E	2	...	N	g	
	16	29.893	29.968	79	72	69	W	1	...	0'30	KS	...	
	6th	10	30.045	30.061	71	65	70	N N E	2	...	...	b
	16	29.908	29.923	81	79	91	W	3	...	...	...
	7th	10	30.025	30.041	71	64	66	E	2	...	C	b	
	16	29.905	29.920	82	74	66	W	1	...	...	C	b
	8th	10	29.999	30.015	73	67	71	N	1	...	...	b
	16	29.935	29.950	82	73	63	N W	2	...	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.003	30.018	79	73	73	E	1	...	...	b
	16	29.873	29.887	87	77	61	N W	2	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.998	30.011	78	70	66	N E	1	...	...	b
	16	29.867	29.882	85	76	64	W	1	...	...	C	b
	11th	10	30.039	30.054	78	71	69	E	1	...	...	b
	16	29.912	29.927	87	79	68	N W	1	...	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	Stations.	Rainfall from 20th to 26th Feb., 1871.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	0.10	0.70	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jail ...	0.10	0.31	0.87	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Not received	Not received	0.30	10th Feb. 1871.	
	Jagipore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Kendraparab ...	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	2.50	ditto.	
	Sunmulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Balasore ...	0.30	0.83	1.48	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Not received	0.27	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Pooree ...	0.99	ditto	1.64	ditto.	
CHORĀ NAGPĀRĀ.	Khoordah ...	0.25	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Hazareebagh ...	Nil	0.88	1.08	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba ...	0.01	1.02	1.11	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Ranchee ...	Nil	2.13	2.13	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	ditto	Not received	0.24	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	2.30	2.38	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Chyebassā ...	0.02	2.45	3.13	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Patna ...	Nil	0.02	0.09	ditto.	
PATNA.	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	0.26	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Barh ...	ditto	0.17	0.97	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Dinapōrē ...	ditto	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghoṭī ...	Nil	ditto	0.18	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0.87	1.09	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Arunghabād ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Chumiparun ...	0.18	Nil	0.18	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Chuprah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	0.80	0.24	1.4	ditto ...	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
BHĀGĀVĀRĀ.	Mozafferpore ...	0.10	0.37	0.43	ditto ...	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Durbhangāh ...	0.01	0.37	0.43	ditto ...	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Sāṭāmārā ...	0.20	3.45	3.75	...	
	Tajpōrē ...	Nil	0.08	0.23	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Arrāh ...	ditto	0.03	0.09	ditto.	
	Buxār ...	ditto	0.20	0.23	ditto.	
	Sasseraṁ ...	Not received	Not received	* Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhubbhooah ...	Nil	0.43	0.43	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Benārās ...	ditto	Not received	0.20	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhaugūlpōrē ...	ditto	0.38	0.65	5th Mar. 1871.	
BHĀGĀVĀRĀ.	Mudheypoorāb ...	0.55	Not received	1.35	26th Feb. 1871.	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Banka ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	0.16	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jamooie ...	ditto	1.43	1.78	ditto.	
	Begoosari ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.92	0.92	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	3.00	3.03	ditto ...	From 13th Feb.
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	Not received	0.60	26th Feb. 1871.	From 12th Feb.
	Purneah ...	0.03	0.41	0.78	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Rampore Beaulash ...	Nil	0.80	0.91	ditto.	
RAJĀSHĀHĪ.	Nattore ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dināsēpōrē ...	0.10	1.61	1.63	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Maldah ...	Nil	1.28	1.30	ditto.	
	Berhampōrē ...	ditto	0.97	1.09	ditto.	
	Jungipōrē ...	ditto	1.00	1.08	ditto ...	From 16th Jan.
	Lalbagh ...	ditto	1.63	1.68	ditto.	
	Purnā ...	0.05	2.11	2.11	ditto.	
	Coomercolly ...	Nil	1.20	1.55	ditto.	
	Serajgungō ...	ditto	2.30	2.30	ditto ...	Not received 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb.
BĀDĀWĀN.	Rungpōrē ...	ditto	Not received	0.31	26th Feb. 1871.	From 22nd Jan.
	Bhōwanigungō ...	ditto	3.06	3.13	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Titālyā ...	0.04	3.13	3.13	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Burdwan ...	0.25	2.52	2.80	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	Not received	2.67	2.97	ditto ...	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Culna ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	12th Feb. 1871.	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.30	3.23	3.64	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.35	3.28	3.76	ditto.	
	Haneegungō ...	0.05	2.25	2.36	ditto ...	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Sooree ...	Nil	2.16	2.25	ditto ...	
BĀDĀWĀN.	Hooghly ...	Nil	6.00	6.40	5th Mar. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Howrah ...	0.18	3.00	3.40	ditto.	
	Mināpōrē ...	Not received	7.34	7.40	ditto ...	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Contai ...	Nil	1.55	1.88	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.04	3.80	3.74	ditto ...	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Tumlook ...	0.63	11.84	12.88	ditto ...	Not received 16th to 29th Jan. and 6th to 12th Feb.
	Kishnaghur ...	0.07	2.81	2.97	ditto.	
	Bongong ...	Not received	6.75	6.75	ditto ...	Not received 13th to 26th Feb.
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	2.13	2.63	ditto.	
	Meharpōrē ...	ditto	2.90	3.45	ditto.	
PARSIDĒKĀR.	Chandāngāh ...	ditto	2.70	2.70	ditto.	
	Kooshteh ...	0.01	3.22	3.28	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.21	5.63	5.90	ditto.	
	Khooleeh ...	0.13	6.20	6.33	ditto.	
	Saugar Island ...	Nil	3.10	3.10	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	0.50	5.41	6.16	ditto.	

PRESIDENCY— (Continued)	DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 20th to 26th Feb. 1871.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
					Rain.	Up to date.	
Alipore { Jail- Dispensary	...	0.21	4.99	5.53	5th Mar. 1871.		
Barrackpore	...	0.25	4.69	5.24	ditto.		
Dum Dum	...	Nil	0.02	0.42	ditto.		
Barnet	...	ditto	0.38	0.38	ditto.		
Satkerah	...	ditto	5.44	5.79	ditto.		
Busseerhaut	...	ditto	7.51	7.84	ditto.		
Diamond Harbour	...	0.37	5.46	5.59	ditto.		
Barriopore	...	0.28	6.60	7.38	ditto.		
			3.08	3.64	ditto.		
Dacca { Telegraph Office	...	Nil	Not received	0.24	26th Feb. 1871.		
{ Jail	...	ditto	3.00	3.00	5th Mar. 1871		Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
Burrisaul	...	ditto	4.08	4.11	ditto.		
Dowlat Khan	...	ditto	1.49	1.49	ditto.		
Perzepore	...	ditto	3.31	4.11	ditto.		
Madaripore	...	0.06	4.29	4.51	ditto.		
Furreedpore	...	0.34	3.52	4.03	ditto.		
Mymensingh	...	0.65	0.91	1.61	ditto	...	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
Jamalpore	...	Not received	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.		
Atteah	...	Nil	31.80	32.60	5th Mar. 1871.		
Kishorgunge	...	ditto	1.28	1.59	ditto.		
Sylhet	...	0.01	0.83	1.76	ditto.		
Cachar	...	0.17	Not received	1.67	26th Feb. 1871.		
Hylakandy	...	Not received	ditto	0.62	19th Feb. 1871	From 13th Feb.	
Koyah	...	0.24	ditto	0.51	26th Feb. 1871.		
Chittagong { Telegraph Office	...	Nil	3.40	3.40	5th Mar. 1871.		
{ Jail	...	ditto	3.54	3.54	ditto		
Cox's Bazar	...	ditto	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.		
Rangamata Hill	...	Not received	ditto	ditto	5th Feb. 1871.		
Noakhally	...	Nil	3.13	3.28	5th Mar. 1871.		
Tipperah	...	ditto	1.20	1.20	ditto.		
Brahmanbariah	...	ditto	Not received	0.15	26th Feb. 1871.		
Akyab	...	ditto	0.80	0.80	5th Mar. 1871.		
Buxa	...	ditto	1.20	1.90	ditto.		
Gowaiaparah	...	ditto	Not received	0.42	26th Feb. 1871.		
Dhobree	...	Not received	ditto	...	...
Toora (Garo Hills)	...	1.22	ditto	2.06	26th Feb. 1871.		
Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	...	Not received	ditto	Nil	31st Jan. 1871.		
{ Jail	...	0.14	0.78	1.56	6th Mar. 1871.		
Rungbee	...	Not received	Not received	...	...
Terai	...	ditto	ditto	...	...	Not recorded.	
Falacottah	...	Nil	2.35	2.38	5th Mar. 1871.		
Julpigoorie	...	0.02	2.73	2.92	ditto.		
Boda	...	0.01	1.13	1.16	ditto	...	Not received 30th Jan. to 13th Feb.
Tezapore	...	Not received	Not received	0.15	19th Feb. 1871.		
Newgong	...	ditto	ditto	0.26	ditto		Not received 9th to 15th Jan.
Mungleiyo	...	0.02	ditto	0.64	26th Feb. 1871		From 30th Jan.
Burpettah	...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	...	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
Gowhatta	...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto	...	Not received 1st Jan.
Seesnangor	...	1.20	ditto	2.80	ditto.		
Golaghat	...	0.79	ditto	1.47	ditto	...	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
Nazecrah	...	0.91	ditto	2.63	ditto.		
Debrooghur	...	0.58	ditto	3.43	ditto.		
Suddya	...	0.64	ditto	3.29	ditto	...	
Shillong	...	0.01	ditto	0.06	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cherrapoonjee	...	0.78	4.41	5.32	5th Mar. 1871	From 18th Feb.	
Jowai	...	1.14	Not received	2.15	26th Feb. 1871		Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
Samoogoodting	...	Not received	ditto	1.00	19th Feb. 1871.		

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1871.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 31ST JANUARY 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea level.

STATIONS,	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			HUMIDITY.			RAINFALL.			
	MEAN OF		Mean of min.	MEAN OF		MEAN OF	MEAN OF		MEAN OF	MEAN OF		No. of days rain.	
	10 hours.	4 hours.		Max.	Min.		10 hours.	4 hours.		16 hours.	4 hours.		
Port Blair	110	99.996	Not received.	116	109.7	21st	116.5	108.7	102.0	79.6	79.9	80.9	3
Madras	31	29.947	30.04	12.9	10.4	20.938	30.014	29.984	19.963	10.9	11.1	11.1	1
Yunnan-taun	31	29.971	29.949	30.037	29.915	29.984	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	111
Alayu	16	29.943	29.967	30.026	29.986	19.965	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	111
June Point	187	30.044	30.031	30.055	30.055	30.067	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	111
Cuttack	80	29.943	29.967	30.026	29.986	19.965	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	111
Sangor Island	6	30.010	29.975	30.084	29.967	30.026	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	111
Chittagong	108	29.882	29.888	29.974	29.942	29.825	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	111
Calcutta	1811	29.988	29.946	30.074	29.942	30.016	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	111
Desare	27	29.988	29.941	30.055	29.931	30.002	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	111
Lucca	33	29.970	29.939	30.040	29.908	29.992	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	111
Cachar	73	29.917	29.901	29.981	29.845	29.940	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	111
Huacehdhang	2014	27.997	27.992	28.032	27.921	27.996	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	111
Jieritampore	80	29.932	29.919	30.004	29.856	29.945	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	111
Patna	170	29.863	29.882	29.935	29.856	29.835	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	111
Daughar	1604	29.820	29.787	29.866	29.763	29.835	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	111
Darjeeling	6145	28.402	28.334	28.423	28.337	28.421	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	111
Gangapurna	380	29.570	29.583	29.606	29.562	29.589	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	111
Shillong	4792	25.29	25.273	25.332	25.216	25.311	0.87	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	111
Imarka	26274	29.777	29.746	29.842	29.717	29.783	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	111
Rionkee	8797	29.143	29.125	29.188	28.114	29.146	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	111

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1871.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	30.025	Mean temperature of 16 years	67.6	Mean humidity of 16 years	67.0	Mean rainfall of 16 years	241
Lito ditto of 1871	...	Ditto ditto of 1871	68.0	Ditto ditto of 1871	68.0	Actual fall of 1871	...
Defect in 1871	...	Excess in 1871	0.4	Defect in 1871	0.4	Defect in 1871	0.4
Defect in 1871	...	Excess in 1871	0.4	Defect in 1871	0.4	Defect in 1871	0.4

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the Preceding Table Reduced to Sea Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	30.024	Not received.	61	N 14° E
Madras	30.023	75.9	63	S 46° E
Vizagapatam	29.987	71.6	57	N 13° W
Akyab	29.983	73.0	13	N 63° E
False Point	30.033	70.1	39	N 32° W
Cuttack	30.027	71.0	34	N 89° W
Saugor Island	30.018	70.0	56	N 11° W
Chittagong	30.018	69.3	64	N 74° W
Calcutta	30.017	66.9	77	N 13° W
Jessore	30.017	68.6	34	N 63° W
Dacca	30.007	66.6	50	S 2° E
Cachar	29.994	68.1	67	N 61° W
Hazareebaugh	30.037	68.0	74	N 59° W
Berhampore	32.016	61.4	38	N 52° W
Patna	30.045	65.0	73	S 66° W
Monghyr	29.990	64.3	33	N 74° W
Darjeeling	30.050	69.5	32	N 85° E
Gowalparah	29.971	67.2	31	S 77° W
Shillong	30.004	62.2	42	N 57° W
Banares	30.056	61.0	44	N 53° W
Roerkee	30.078			

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The mean temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1871.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
Total traffic for the week	111,330	1,59,565 6 7	14,626 16 7	659,098 20	3,52,140 0 9	32,279 10 1	46,906 6 8
Or per mile of railway		124 11 4	11 8 7		275 3 6	25 4 7	36 13 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	827,413	12,78,373 13 0	117,184 5 4	5,301,267 6	31,76,677 2 3	201,195 8 1	408,379 13 5
Total for 9 weeks	938,743	14,37,939 3 7	131,811 1 11	5,960,275 20	35,28,817 3 6	323,474 18 2	455,286 0 1
COMPARISON.			*				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	113,931	1,69,376 8 11	15,526 3 8	767,825 10	4,02,839 10 5	36,926 19 4	52,453 3 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		149 12 1	13 14 7		356 2 11	32 13 6	46 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,128,763	20,63,788 2 10	189,180 11 9	6,607,312 10	36,43,351 11 11	333,973 18 1	523,154 9 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,709	14,080 7 11	1,291 10 9	53,300 10	18,492 6 9	1,695 2 9
Or per mile of railway		63 2 11	5 15 10		82 14 10	7 12 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	42,357	1,62,450 15 10	13,974 13 6	438,734 20	1,28,053 11 0	11,738 5 1
Total for 9 weeks	47,066	1,66,540 7 9	15,266 4 3	491,934 30	1,46,546 1 9	13,433 7 10
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,348	16,076 9 1	14,473 13 9	55,294 0	19,471 14 9	1,784 18 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		72 1 6	6 12 2		87 5 1	11 8 0 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	56,107	1,91,712 11 9	17,573 13 5	411,565 20	1,20,089 6 4	11,008 3 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th March 1871 on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,084	90,317 15 3	1,862 9 7	118,237 32	23,660 14 10	2,113 18 4
Or per mile of railway	192	120 13 3	11 18 0	756 0	147 5 8	13 10 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	239,472	1,42,929 11 0	13,101 17 11	791,350 22	1,76,230 14 10	16,155 0 10
Total for 9 weeks	269,537	1,63,247 10 3	14,964 7 6	908,588 14	1,99,297 18 8	18,268 19 2
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,326	15,154 10 6	1,389 3 6	121,575 8	21,172 1 5	1,940 15 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	224	133 13 0	12 5 4	1,074 0	186 15 2	17 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	260,055	1,66,651 12 8	15,276 8 5	985,563 31	1,48,877 2 4	13,647 1 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1871, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,408	1,241 11 3	124 3 5	10,885 30	341 2 6	34 2 4
Or per mile of railway	204	44 5 6	4 8 8	389 31	12 2 11	1 4 4
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	145,489	32,291 2 6	2,229 2 4	244,461 18	7,987 0 3	798 14 1
Total for 23 weeks	152,898	33,532 13 0	2,353 5 9	255,347 8	8,323 2 9	832 16 5
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,922	1,201 3 3	110 2 2	12,938 14	469 0 6	42 19 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	215	42 14 5	3 18 8	462 0	16 11 8	1 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,037	20,285 7 0	1,859 9 10	257,775 0	9,812 0 5	890 8 11

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No. 12

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for
the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 11th March 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, presiding.

T. H. COWIE, ESQ., Advocate-General,
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
MOULVY ABDUOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOUR,
T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
T. H. WORDIE, ESQ.,
AND
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, be read in Council. He said he had explained at the last meeting the circumstances under which this Bill was framed, and he need not again go into the question. The Bill was a very short one, and had been circulated to hon'ble members. There was one point, however, to which he would draw attention, namely, that there was an omission in the first section. The section, as drawn, provided that "all Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, and such other Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate on that behalf, shall * * * be a body corporate," &c. It was intended to confine the selection of the Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to those who were resident in Calcutta; it was necessary therefore that the words "resident in Calcutta" should be inserted after "Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa."

The motion was agreed to.

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

After a verbal amendment in the definition of "proprietor of lands"—

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that the next motion that he had to make was with reference to one of the two points deferred at the last meeting at the suggestion of the President. The amendment that he would now move was intended to limit the proportion to be charged against each proprietor to an amount below that to which the value of the land might be increased:—

"XXIa.—The amount to be apportioned by the Commissioners against the proprietor of any lands which before the commencement of the works were to some extent fit for cultivation, but were improved by the said works, shall not, in respect of such lands, exceed the amount of the increased value, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, shall have been conferred on such lands by such works."

It was obviously just that some such provision should be made as the works would be undertaken at the instance of the proprietors of the bheel lands, the owners of the surrounding lands having no voice in the matter. Therefore, as the work might be undertaken in opposition to the views of the surrounding land-owners, it was fair that the amount they should be called upon to pay should not exceed the increased value of their lands.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said that the effect of this section would be to throw almost the whole burden of the cost of the drainage works on the owners of the bheel lands, and at the same time relieve the owners of the land improved, that is the surrounding lands, from all uncertainty as to their share of contribution towards those works—since the proposed section limits such contribution to the increased value conferred on those lands by the drainage works. Whereas, in the case of the proprietors of bheels, even if the actual cost of the work exceeded the estimate by a hundred per cent., they would have to make good every piece of it. No doubt such a result would not be very encouraging to the holders of the bheels to come forward and ask for improvements of this kind. At the same time it was but fair and proper that there should be a reasonable limit to the State demand in respect of lands, the benefits conferred upon which by the proposed works could not by any possibility be fairly ascertained, and which on that account he had always contended should be altogether exempted from all liability to meet the cost of the drainage works.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said the object of the proposed section was to throw the burden as much as possible on those for whose benefit the work was undertaken, and on whose motion the expense was incurred; at the same time he thought the owners of the surrounding lands, who derived a contingent advantage, should contribute to the extent of the benefit derived by them.

The PRESIDENT said that there seemed to him to be only two alternative courses, either to give votes to all interested, or to protect those who did not vote in the manner proposed by this clause. At the last meeting it was clearly shown that it would be very difficult to ascertain who the proprietors were, especially when the definition of "proprietor" was so large; and on the whole it was considered that the main burden of the work should be undertaken by the proprietors of the bheels, who would chiefly benefit by the improvement, and who alone were empowered to decide whether the work should be carried out or not. Therefore he thought that of these two courses the Council would do wisely to accept the alternative provided for by this clause. He thought this course was less open to objection than the other.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said that if he was not out of order, he would state that he thought there would be some difficulty in giving effect to this and the preceding section. Both these sections made it imperative on the commissioners, whilst making the apportionment, to keep closely in view the relative benefits conferred on the land. Now, admitting for the sake of argument that an extensive basin covering an area of twenty-four thousand beegahs could, in spite of the monsoon rains, and the spill waters from the adjacent lands finding their way into the plain, be kept sufficiently dry to admit of its being immediately brought under cultivation, without allowing the bheel gradually, or at all events partially, to silt up, how, he asked, could the relative benefits conferred on the lands by the drainage works be ascertained, except by an actual survey of the crop on the land. In the case of improved land, it was the increased profit that was to be the measure of apportionment, which meant that the yield of the land after the drainage works had come into operation was to be compared with the yield of the same land before the drainage work was executed. If such land yielded one rupee and eight annas per beegah before, and two rupees after the improvement was effected, the amount apportioned against the land would be the amount of the increase, or eight annas. In regard to the bheel lands the apportionment was to be according to the benefits which they had respectively derived. Now, by section 23 of this Bill, it was provided that the apportionment must be made within six months after the completion of the works was certified to the commissioners. It might so happen that the drainage work might be completed in November or December, and in that case there would be no crop before another thirteen months. Moreover, he thought that one season's crop was not a sufficient test to determine the relative benefit conferred on uncultivated land, or the improvements effected on land previously under cultivation.

The PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that the hon'ble member was going beyond the limits of the motion before the Council; his remarks rather related to section 23, and he would be at liberty to propose an amendment on that section when the present motion was disposed of.

The proposed section XXIa was then agreed to.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said—for the reasons he had already given, he would now move the substitution of "eighteen months" for "six months" in the second line of section 23.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he thought that this section, in its practical working, would quite meet the objection of the hon'ble member. The difficulty which he suggested seemed to be simply this, that the period of six months might not be sufficient to enable the commissioners to determine, from the materials before them, whether and to what extent the lands affected by the works had been improved. If the commissioners found themselves in that position, he (the Advocate-General) apprehended that under the section as it stood it would be perfectly competent and right for them under such circumstances not to make such apportion-

ment. In that case it would be competent for the Lieutenant-Governor, who was not limited to any time, to appoint an officer to make the apportionment. The officer appointed by the Government would not be limited by the period of six months or by any other period; and if he agreed with the commissioners in determining that there were not sufficient materials before them, he would defer the revision and apportionment until he was in a position to do so.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said, the real object of the provision was merely to prevent needless delays. It was intended to meet the case of the commissioners "neglecting or refusing" to make the apportionment. It in no way bound the commissioners to report within any particular time,—if they could not report within six months they had only to say so, and the time would be extended without limit simply by the omission of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint any officer to supersede them. There was nothing to make it compulsory on the Lieutenant-Governor to take action on the expiry of the first six months, and it was never contemplated that he should do so.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, he understood that the provision was intended simply to guard against the commissioners, who were to be the owners of the land interested, neglecting to make an enquiry and report; and that in such a case the Lieutenant-Governor might take the matter into his own hands. Now he (Baboo Digumber Mitter) thought, the only way to effect the object in view was to extend the period within which the commissioners were to make the apportionment to eighteen months; for it so happened that if the works were completed in November or December, it would be fully twelve months before there would be a crop on the land, and it would take some time to make enquiries; so that eighteen months was the shortest period within which the apportionment could be made.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the hon'ble member seemed to forget that, under the section as it stood, the commissioners were not bound to make their apportionment within six months. The section merely provided that if the commissioners did not make the apportionment within six months, the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint an officer to do so. But there was nothing to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from allowing the commissioners further time, if it appeared that the apportionment could not be made within six months. The object of the section was merely to provide against neglect in making the apportionment where the proper materials were before the commissioners: it did not bind them to make the apportionment within that time when they had not the means of doing so.

MR. ROBINSON said, he would point out, in support of the hon'ble member's amendment proposing to extend the time to eighteen months, that it seemed to him that it would be a great mistake for the Council to provide that the commissioners should make their apportionment within a certain time, when it was not possible that they could do so within that time. In the case of a bheel it was perfectly impossible for any one to say, within six months of the completion of the drainage works, to what extent the land had become culturable or had increased in value. And although this was only a permissive Bill, yet he thought the Bill should not limit the time for making an apportionment to a period within which it was truly impossible to come to any conclusion.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN observed that, in reality, there was no limit of time within which the apportionment must be made: the enquiry might go on for six years, if the Lieutenant-Governor did not exercise his power of interference under the section.

THE PRESIDENT said, he thought there was a very great deal of reason in what had fallen from the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Robinson). At the same time, he also took the view of the learned Advocate-General that the power was merely permissive in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. It might be that, within six months, the Lieutenant-Governor might be satisfied that the commissioners were so much disagreed amongst themselves, that it was advisable to take the matter out of their hands and put it in the hands of some one else. He fully admitted that that course should not be taken lightly, and the section could only be passed on the supposition that the Lieutenant-Governor would exercise a reasonable discretion in the matter. Whether it would be desirable to extend the time, subject to the risk of its being wasted, as in the case of the commissioners disagreeing amongst themselves—whether it would be desirable to run the risk of that evil, or the risk of an abuse of power by the Lieutenant-Governor—he would leave in the hands of the Council.

MR. WYMAN said, it seemed to him that, if the section was passed as it stood, the commissioners might feel themselves bound to come to a decision, before they had the proper materials to do so. If it was intended to give a discretionary limit of time, he thought it would be better to fix the extreme limit. The commissioners might come to a decision within three months. It did not follow that they would defer their decision to the full time, if they had sufficient materials to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Therefore, on all grounds, he thought the time should be extended to eighteen months.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said, he most strongly objected to any such alteration of the section as was contemplated by the amendment before the Council. If the time for the making of the apportionment were extended to eighteen months, he thought the work would be allowed to crawl on till the full time had expired: it would merely be an inducement to postpone the determination of the enquiry indefinitely. So long as the period of six months was maintained in the Bill, it would induce the commissioners to attend to the work of apportionment. He could not see that there was any difficulty at all as the section now stood. As

had been already pointed out, there was really no limit as to the time in which the commissioners were to complete their work, though the section did provide that, in the case of recusant zamindars neglecting or refusing to make the apportionment, the Lieutenant-Governor would have the power to step in and appoint an officer to settle the matter.

THE PRESIDENT said that, on the whole, he was inclined to submit a compromise, and propose that a period of twelve months should be fixed instead of six.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said, he thought that the ground on which the hon'ble member, who was in favor of an extension of the period within which the commissioners should be required to make an apportionment of the cost of the drainage works, had based his argument, was founded on a false premise. He said that the crop must be inspected to enable the commissioners to arrive at a proper decision of the benefits derived by the improvement. If that was the ground on which the argument was based, he (Mr. Thompson) thought that even a delay of eighteen months might give a false impression, if they made the crop the measure of the amount to be levied. One year might prove a very bad season, and it would be unfair to base on that ground the award to be given. The 21st section of the Bill said that the award of the commissioners should be determined with reference to the quantity of the land which would be benefited by the improvement, and the benefit derived by the land. If the land benefited had been entirely bheel land, and had been brought into a culturable condition, the commissioners would be able to decide, with reference to the quality of the land and the rent at which it was likely to be let as compared with land in adjacent places, the charges to which the proprietors would be liable. An inspection of the crop, it seemed to him, would be altogether unnecessary.

The Council then divided on BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER'S motion to substitute eighteen months for six months, in line 2 of section 23:—

AYES—5.

Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Mr. Wordie.
Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore
Mr. Wyman.
,, Robinson.

NOES—6.

Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
Mr. Schalch.
,, Rivers Thompson.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
The Advocate-General.
The President.

The motion was therefore negatived.

THE PRESIDENT then moved the substitution of "twelve months" for "six months."

The Council divided:—

AYES—7.

Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Mr. Wordie.
Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Wyman.
,, Robinson.
,, Schalch.
The President.

NOES—4.

Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
Mr. Rivers Thompson.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
The Advocate-General.

The motion was therefore carried.

On the motion of the President, the words "within six months" were inserted after the word "or," in the 6th line of the same section.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, two verbal amendments were made in section XXXIIa.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved the introduction of the following section after section 40, with the object of giving effect to the views expressed by the President at the last meeting of the Council:—

"XL^a. Whenever more persons than one may claim or be alleged to be proprietors of any lands within the meaning of this Act, the commissioners may, in a summary way, determine which of such persons is for the purposes of this Act to be deemed to be the proprietor of such lands, and shall determine to be proprietor of such lands any person who, being the owner of a superior tenure or interest in such lands, shall dispute the perpetual nature or the fixity of rent of any subordinate tenure therein held immediately from him, and shall pay the proportion of advances chargeable against such lands."

MR. SCHALCH said, it seemed to him that the object of this section was really to enable the commissioners, in case of dispute as to who were proprietors of the land improved, to decide the question summarily, until it was decided by a more competent tribunal: if that was the effect of the proposed section, he would have no objection to offer to it. But he thought that the section might be made more clear by declaring, by a proviso, that the determination of the commissioners under this section would only hold good so long as the question of proprietorship was not determined by the civil court. So far as regards the first portion of the section.

As to the latter part of the section, where the superior and under-tenant were disputing the question of the perpetual nature of the tenure or the fixity of its rent, he presumed that the party who was cast by the commissioners might go to the civil court to determine whether he held at a fixed rent or not, and on that being decided in his favor, he presumed that the decision of the commissioners would cease to have effect; for the party determined by the commissioners to be the proprietor would have to pay the cost of the works, and it might be a question afterwards how far it would be recoverable from the person who ought to have been determined to be the proprietor.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he thought the difficulty was quite got over by a reference to the concluding words of section 41. The section now proposed to be introduced would come immediately before the 41st section, and would have the effect of empowering the commissioners to determine, for the purposes of this Act, who was to be considered the proprietor of the land. The conclusion that the commissioners might come to on that question, taken in connection with the 41st section, which provided that the determination of the commissioners should not be evidence in any proceeding not under this Act, would in no way affect the question of proprietorship as between the two contending parties, or the question of the perpetual nature of the tenure, or the fixity of its rent. That could only be determined by a civil court; and by the concluding words of section 41 that was left open for determination in the regular way. The object of the proposed section was merely for the more convenient carrying out of the purposes of the Act; it did not decide whether the claim to proprietorship, or the claim to perpetuity, or fixity of rent, was or was not well founded in law: that must be decided by the civil court.

MR. SCHALCH said, he understood from the explanation afforded by the learned Advocate-General that, practically, the decision of the commissioners would cease to have effect, as between the parties, when the question was decided by the civil court: the decision of the commissioners would only be for the purposes of this Act. He had therefore no objection to offer to the proposed section.

MR. ROBINSON said, he did not understand the object of the words in the 11th line of the proposed section, "held immediately from him." There might be an occupier, or an actual cultivator, *not* holding immediately from the holder of the superior tenure. It appeared to him that some difficulty might arise from the use of the words to which he had referred. There might be a proprietor of a "jote" with a large number of subordinate tenants under him, and difficulties might arise in such a case.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, the difficulty that had been suggested would be entirely got over, if the present section and section 41 were read with the definition of "proprietor of lands." Under the definition "proprietor of lands" was to mean the person having a perpetual tenure or interest at a fixed rate of rent entitling him to immediate occupation of the land, or to the receipt of rent from the ryots, or from a tenant holding directly from him under a temporary lease. If there was a person who came forward and said he was the last in order of tenure-holders having a tenure with a perpetual interest and fixity of rent, then the section provided that the commissioners might determine that he was the person in the position of a proprietor for the purposes of this Act. It was not to be supposed that a decision under this section in favor of a dur-putneedar or se-putneedar would be complained of by a superior holder, who, if he knew his interest, would be but too glad to acquiesce in the arrangement.

THE PRESIDENT said that if the superior holder admitted the title of the under-tenant and threw on him the duty of paying for the improvement, it was not for the zemindar to dispute it. If the putneedar relieved his under-tenant of the responsibility, what was it to the zemindar whether the jotedar did or did not relieve the putneedar of the burden.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, this section was intended to obviate the difficulty where conflicting mourooee claims were asserted to the same land, and where in making the apportionment it would be difficult to determine which was the rightful holder or proprietor of the jote. But he did not see how it would assist the commissioners in ascertaining, in the first instance, whether the persons who had represented themselves as owners of half the bheel, and given their adhesion to the scheme, were really "proprietors" as defined in the Bill. After the work had been completed, some one might come forward and dispute the legality of the thing on the ground that the works had been undertaken on the votes of persons who had no perpetual interest, and who were not "proprietors" according to the definition in the Act, and the whole proceeding was on that account null and void. It was not at all unlikely that some of the persons whose votes had been taken were not "proprietors;" so that the whole proceeding under the Act might prove to be invalid, and the Government might not have any claim to the refund of the advances that they had made.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he must explain once more that the object of the section, as he understood it, was not in any way to determine the question whether A or B was proprietor; but all that the section proposed to do was to assess the proprietor who came forward and said—"I am the superior holder and owner as regards perpetuity of tenure and fixity of rent, and, therefore, I claim to be proprietor for the purposes of this Act." It would be impossible to lay down any legislative rule to enable the commissioners to decide in a case where two proprietors came in and one said "I am the 'proprietor,'" and the other said "you are not." Any question of that kind would have to be determined by the civil courts.

Section XLA was then agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT said, the Council had now gone through the settlement of the clauses of this Bill, and although it might not turn out to be as he had before expressed it, such as to hold water for all time, he believed the Bill was as good as the Council could make it at present. He thought that the Bill was as just a one as we could hope to make it, and being an experimental measure it was desirable that we should pass it in some shape, in order that we might have the experience of its working to guide us in the future introduction of a general Bill to be applicable to all the districts in Bengal. If, when the Bill was passed into law, it

was found to be defective in any particular, and that it required amendment and tinkering, why, being passed by this Council, we could amend and tinker it ourselves. It might be a question whether we shall obtain the sanction of the Governor-General to this Bill; but there could be no question that if, after the Bill was passed and assented to by the Viceroy, it was found that any reasonable amendments were required in it, there would be no difficulty to obtain sanction to those amendments.

He had been a good deal impressed with the necessity of some such Bill as this being passed as a general measure; for he had learned in the course of last week that in many parts of Bengal there was a good deal of public spirit and a very great inclination on the part of the people to undertake works of this kind which might benefit the community of any part of the country. There were in fact, he was led to believe, parts of Bengal in which the people were anxious to throw off the imputation of slothfulness and inactivity which was made against them in undertaking works of this kind. He would ask leave to read to the Council a petition which had been lately received, and which he had reserved for consideration till the proper time arrived. It was a petition addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the inhabitants of certain villages in the sub-division of Comercolly in zillah Pubna. The petitioners stated—

"That the villages named above are situated in the margins of jheels Kakina, Gazaria, Saibhang, Niharia, Chorbela, Padmabila, Kulamara, Baghargara, Kaligara. These jheels are very deep, and as they have no outlet, a great part of the said villages remain under water throughout the year, causing great loss and injury to the ryots. A petition having been made to Mr. Beaufort, late magistrate of Pubna, that officer was pleased to cause a canal to be dug for the discharge of the waters of the jheels noted above, and thus remove the sufferings of the people for a time. Owing to their misfortune a portion of the canal in question (about eight rashies in length) has been filled up, and thus an impediment has again stood to the free discharge of water, which has again thrown the ryots into their previous sufferings.

"That the zemindars of the villages named above, though punctual in collecting their rents, are blind to the inconveniences and sufferings of their ryots. Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your Honor will be graciously pleased to issue orders on the magistrate of Pubna and the deputy magistrate of Comercolly, to cause the excavation of the canal with the object to remove the distress of the ryots who are willing to bear one-half of the cost, provided the other half be realized from the zemindars of the villages."

So these ryots not merely wished to have this improvement, but expressed their willingness to defray half the cost that might be incurred in executing it. That, he thought, was a reasonable petition. He did not intend to assume that the zemindars were really blind to the sufferings of their ryots. All he meant to say was that these were ryots who proposed to deal with the evil they complained of in a practical way by suggesting a remedy and proposing to take on themselves a portion of the burden of the expense. They not only cried to heaven, but were ready to help themselves. Now a petition of this kind seemed to go to confirm what he had heard stated that there was real ground for wishing that a Bill of this sort should be passed which might be applied to other parts of the country.

Perhaps it was also desirable that he should take notice of another petition relating apparently to a part of this Bill, namely, the definition of the word "proprietor", which he understood had been printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council. The petition purported to be a petition of the English and native ryots of Bengal, and was signed by Mr. John Stalkartt on their behalf. He (the President) really did not know what authority Mr. Stalkartt had to represent the English and native ryots of Bengal; but what he said as regards this Bill was—

"That we object to the definition therein recorded of the 'proprietor of lands.' We most humbly beg that it be amended according to the definition laid down in the Hon'ble Court of Directors' letter dated 27th December 1830:

"Para. 3. What we understand by the term recorded proprietor so frequently termed in correspondence is, that among the individuals having a hereditary interest in the soil of the village or other districts, the name of one or more is entered in the Collector's books as persons entitled to engage with Government for the revenue; that the party so engaging is in reality a contractor with Government for a certain amount of revenue."

As far as he understood it, the object of the petitioner was to protest against the term "proprietor" being extended to permanent under-tenants. He thought that the objection was unreasonable, because nothing could be clearer than this, that the persons who would chiefly benefit by improvements in the land was the person who held a permanent tenure, whether as a subordinate tenant or directly from the Government.

The remaining portion of the petition referred to the rent laws which were not now before the Council, and therefore the only expression in that part of the petition which it was necessary to notice was that it was asserted in the last paragraph of the petition—

"We humbly and most respectfully protest against this class legislation. We beg to state that in the passing of the above rent laws the zemindars' and landholders' association, some half a dozen out of the millions of Bengal, were the only people consulted, and not even one single ryot."

He must say, in regard to this, that he had always found great difficulty in ascertaining what the wishes of the ryots, who were the most numerous class, really were. He had been told as regards financial matters that the 'people' would like to get rid of the income tax and pay instead an increased duty on salt; and it occurred to him that perhaps the 'people' alluded to, were those upon whom the income tax fell—a very small minority. However that might be, it

was at any rate most desirable to know the feelings and opinions of the humbler members of society, and since the petitioner alleged that only half a dozen persons had been consulted, he should like to know whether any hon'ble member was in charge of this petition, and whether, representing the ryots, he would wish to say anything on the subject.

The preamble and title were then agreed to.

REGULATION OF LODGING HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN, in moving that the Bill for the better sanitation of Pooree, and regulation of lodging-houses therein, be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses, said that, since the last meeting of the Council, a petition had been sent to the Council by a gentleman engaged in missionary labors in Orissa, and the petition, he believed, had been circulated to the Council. He was quite sure that the petition was written with the best possible motives and for a most humane purpose, but he could not find that there was anything in it that could take a practical form in connection with the present Bill. The chief evil that was complained of in the petition was that relating to what are called "pilgrim-hunters," and it was suggested that a check should be put to any and every act of extortion on their part. He did not see what the Council could possibly do in this Bill to prevent that evil; he thought that special legislation for the prevention of the evil could not be devised, so long as the inclinations of the people led them to place themselves in the hands of these men. All that we could do was to provide for the proper treatment of the pilgrims when they arrived at their destination, and this object was secured by the Bill.

The other provision suggested by Mr. Bailey related to the sale of *mahaprasad*, or holy food sold at the temple. This subject was discussed before, when a Bill similar to the present one was pending, and after much consideration the Council came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to make any provision on that point. Therefore, on the whole, he (Mr. Eden) did not propose to make any change in the Bill in consequence of the receipt of this petition.

The motion was agreed to.

Verbal amendments were made in sections 22 and 39, and in the preamble and title; and, on the motion of the ADVOCATE-GENERAL, the definition of the term "inmate" was struck out as being unnecessary.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

Saturday, the 18th March 1871.

President:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, presiding.

T. H. COWIE, Esq., Advocate-General,
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,
MOULVY ABDUOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOUR,
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
T. H. WORDIE, Esq.,
AND
BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the rules suspended—

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the above Bill be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Section I was agreed to with the insertion of the words "resident in Calcutta," after the word "Orissa," in line 15.

Section II was agreed to after the insertion of the words "1st day of June 1871," in the blanks in line 3, as the date for the commencement of the Act.

Section III and the preamble and title were agreed to.

REGULATION OF LODGING-HOUSES AT POOREE.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and regulation of lodging-houses therein, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DRAINAGE OF DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill to facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT said that before adjourning the Council he thought it right to state that on Saturday next he proposed to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in order to give him an opportunity of making a statement regarding the local finances of Bengal. He feared that he should not be in a position to lay before the Council a complete budget of expenditure and income as was desired by the Government of India when certain funds were allotted and placed at the disposal of the local Governments. Looking at the state of things throughout India—seeing that the other local Governments had announced their intentions and had prepared Bills to give effect to their proposals, and as he was afraid that there was a good deal of misapprehension based on an unfounded statement that had been made that it had been found quite unnecessary to impose local taxation to make up the deficit caused by the short assignment, it was desirable that he should take the earliest opportunity of placing the Council in a position to enable them to judge of our financial prospects so far as it was in his power to do so. He should therefore take the opportunity next meeting to lay before hon'ble members such information as he found he was possessed of in regard to these financial matters. He would state in general terms what was the result of the assignments that had been made, what funds we had to meet the expenditure, and how we stood with reference to departmental demands. And he would make suggestions pointing out his view of the shape in which we should have to consider the measures that might be necessary when we entered into a more detailed consideration of the subject in connection with Bills that might possibly be brought before the Council. He therefore adjourned the Council to 11 o'clock on Saturday next, when he would make the above statement.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th March 1871.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 3°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
March												
CALCUTTA.	12th	10	29.955	29.975	81.0	75.0	75	S by W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.888	29.854	91.0	72.2	36	S W	...	...	....	b
	13th	10	29.935	29.953	80.0	77.0	86	S by W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.786	29.804	91.0	72.2	36	S by W	...	...	....	b
	14th	10	29.858	29.876	83.0	73.5	61	S S W	...	...	C	....
		16	29.724	29.742	92.3	70.4	29	S W	...	...	....	b
	15th	10	29.758	29.776	84.0	74.0	60	S S W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.651	29.669	93.5	74.0	36	S W	...	...	....	b
	16th	10	29.850	29.868	84.0	70.2	46	N by E	...	...	....	b
		16	29.736	29.754	91.5	70.7	32	W by N	...	...	....	b
SAIGON ISLAND.	17th	10	29.942	29.960	79.5	61.0	28	W by N	...	...	....	*b
		16	29.794	29.812	87.0	65.4	26	W	...	...	....	b
	18th	10	29.918	29.936	80.2	63.2	34	W S W	...	...	....	b
		16	29.791	29.809	87.0	66.0	27	W S W	...	...	....	b
	12th	10	29.974	29.980	83	80	87	S S W	8.1*	...	....	b
		16	29.852	29.858	83	79	83	S S E	8.9*	...	....	b, m, scuds
	13th	10	29.951	29.957	82	79	87	S	4.1*	...	....	b
		16	29.798	29.804	85	80	79	S S E	7.0*	...	....	b, m
	14th	10	29.871	29.877	84	77	71	S S W	9.0*	...	....	b, m
		16	29.730	29.745	89	80	66	S S E	5.6*	...	....	m
CHITTAGONG.	15th	10	29.774	29.780	84	78	75	S	11.1*	...	....	m
		16	29.659	29.665	86	81	79	S S E	12.2*	...	....	m
	16th	10	29.870	29.876	86	71	44	N W	8.8*	...	....	m
		16	29.756	29.762	91	78	53	S S E	9.0*	...	....	m
	17th	10	29.959	29.965	84	68	34	N N W	9.4*	...	....	b, m
		16	29.814	29.820	87	70	39	S E	8.4*	...	....	m
	18th	10	29.935	29.941	81	74	70	N W	3.0*	...	....	m
		16	29.804	29.810	86	78	61	S	5.0*	...	....	m
MADRAS.	12th	10	30.026	30.037	85	73	54	W	3.6*	...	....	b
		16	29.778	29.888	87	75	55	W	6.3*	...	....	b
	13th	10	29.881	29.901	86	75	57	N W	3.1*	...	....	b
		16	29.726	29.836	88	77	58	W	5.4*	...	....	b
	14th	10	29.826	29.938	80	78	91	W S W	2.8*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.680	29.799	88	79	65	S W	8.9*	...	....	b, m
	15th	10	29.740	29.860	85	77	68	S W	4.5*	...	C	b, m
		16	29.663	29.774	85	77	68	S W	18.6*	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	29.813	29.924	85	78	71	S	9.4*	...	K, C	b
		16	29.712	29.822	86	79	72	S W	17.3*	...	....	b, m, p
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.881	29.902	83	69	46	E N E	7.1*	0.60	....	b, m
		16	29.712	29.822	88	80	69	N W	5.6*	...	....	b, m
	18th	10	29.831	29.944	77	68	60	E	3.9*	...	....	b
		16	29.807	29.918	85	68	37	W S W	6.5*	...	....	b
	11th	10	30.013	30.043	84	71	50	E by N	3*	...	....	b
		16	29.901	29.931	84	71	50	N E by E	6*	...	....	b
	12th	10	30.032	30.062	82	71	55	N E by E	5*	...	....	b
		16	29.894	29.924	85	73	54	N E by E	6*	...	....	b, m
	13th	10	30.017	30.047	83	71	52	E	5*	...	....	b
		16	29.867	29.897	85	75	60	E by S	9*	...	....	b, m
AKTIN.	14th	10	29.990	29.999	85	73	54	S by E	6*	...	....	b, m
		16	29.828	29.858	89	72	40	E by S	10*	...	....	b
	15th	10	29.913	29.943	88	73	46	S	11*	...	....	b
		16	29.772	29.802	88	73	46	E S E	19*	...	....	b
	16th	10	29.930	29.950	88	74	49	S S E	12*	...	....	b
		16	29.797	29.827	87	75	55	E S E	11*	...	....	b
	17th	10	29.944	29.974	87	75	55	S S E	9*	...	....	b
		16	29.835	29.857	87	75	55	E S E	11*	...	....	b
	11th	10	29.911	29.904	80	69	54	W N W	...	...	....	b, fair.
		16	29.765	29.847	89	82	75	S	...	...	....	Fair.
CALCUTTA,	12th	10	29.888	29.981	81	71	59	W	...	...	....	Fair.
		16	29.733	29.814	91	69	28	W S W	...	...	....	Fair.
	13th	10	29.895	29.978	81	69	51	W	...	...	....	Fair.
		16	29.730	29.811	91	68	26	W S W	...	...	....	Fair.
	14th	10	29.781	29.863	84	78	75	W S W	...	...	....	Fair.
		16	29.660	29.741	91	70	31	S S E	...	...	....	Fair.
	15th	10	29.752	29.834	84	69	43	W S W	...	...	....	b, fair.
		16	29.615	29.698	93	69	24	S W	...	...	....	Fair.
	16th	10	29.776	29.858	86	69	38	W	...	...	....	Fair.
		16	29.660	29.741	92	71	31	S S W	...	...	....	b, fair.
The 18th March 1871.	17th	10	29.900	29.985	84	63	25	N E	...	...	....	Fair.
		16	29.723	29.804	91	64	16	N W	...	...	....	b, k
	12th	10	29.958	29.973	81	68	48	S E	1	...	C	b
		16	29.835	29.850	86	75	57	N W	2	...	C	b
	13th	10	29.953	29.998	79	70	61	N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.780	29.804	88	74	49	W	2	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.830	29.904	78	68	57	E N E	1	...	C	b
		16	29.847	29.862	85	78	71	W	2	...	K	b
	15th	10	29.871	29.886	80	76	82	S	1	...	...	b
		16	29.774	29.786	84	78	75	W	1	...	KS	b
The 18th March 1871.	16th	10	29.931	29.946	80	77	88	E S E	1	...	K, KS, C	b
		16	29.810	29.836	84	79	79	E S E	1	...	K, KS	b
	17th	10	30.071	30.085	80	76	82	E	1	...	CK, KS	b
		16	29.817	29.832	85	78	71	S S W	1	...	...	b, k
	18th	10	29.911	29.926	80	74	74	N N E	1	...	...	b, k
		16	29.787	29.802	86	76	64	W	1	...	...	b, k

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 6th Mar. 1871.	Rainfall from 6th to 12th March 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0'10	Nil	0'70	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Jail ...	0'31	ditto	0'87	ditto.	
	False Point ...	3'15	Not received	3'45	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Jagipore ...	0'50	ditto	0'50	ditto.	
	Kendraparab ...	0'90	Nil	1'10	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Jugutsingpore ...	2'90	ditto	5'40	ditto.	
	Sumbuipore ...	0'35	Not received	1'05	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Balasore ...	0'83	Nil	1'48	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Not received	Not received	0'27	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Pooree ...	1'80	ditto	2'44	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Khoordah ...	Not received	ditto	0'70	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Hazareebagh ...	0'88	Nil	1'08	12th Mar. 1871.	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Burhree ...	Not received	Not received	0'01	22nd Jan. 1871.	
	Pachamba ...	1'02	Nil	1'11	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Ranchee ...	2'13	ditto	2'13	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0'37	Not received	0'61	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Purulia ...	2'30	Nil	2'38	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...	Not recorded.
	Chyebassa ...	2'45	Nil	3'13	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Plana ...	0'02	ditto	0'09	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0'38	Not received	0'64	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Barh ...	0'17	Nil	0'97	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Dinapore ...	0'02	ditto	0'02	ditto.	
PAKHA.	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	15th Jan. 1871.	
	Sherghatty ...	ditto	ditto	0'16	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Nowadah ...	0'87	ditto	1'09	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Arungabad ...	0'13	Nil	0'3	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Chumparun ...	Nil	ditto	0'18	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	0'24	Not received	1'4	5th Mar. 1871	Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Mozuferpore ...	Nil	Nil	0'60	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Durbhangah ...	0'37	ditto	0'43	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Sectamaree ...	3'45	ditto	3'75	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Tajpore ...	0'08	Not received	0'23	5th Mar. 1871.	
BHAGALPORE.	Arrah ...	0'08	Nil	0'09	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Buxar ...	0'20	ditto	0'23	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	19th Feb. 1871.	
	Bhushboohah ...	0'43	Nil	0'43	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Benares ...	0'55	ditto	0'75	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	0'38	ditto	0'65	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0'48	Not received	1'83	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Banka ...	1'35	Nil	1'35	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Monghyr ...	Nil	ditto	0'16	ditto.	
	Jameoie ...	1'43	ditto	1'78	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Begoosari ...	Nil	ditto	0'40	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. and 20th to 26th February.
RAJNATH.	Deoghur ...	0'92	ditto	0'92	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	3'00	ditto	3'00	ditto	From 13th Feb.
	Rajmehal ...	Not received	Not received	0'60	26th Feb. 1871	From 12th Feb.
	Furneah ...	0'41	Nil	0'78	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Rampore Beauleah ...	0'89	ditto	0'91	ditto.	
	Nattore ...	0'86	ditto	0'86	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Dinagepore ...	ditto	Nil	0'92	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Maldah ...	1'61	ditto	1'63	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	1'28	ditto	1'30	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0'97	ditto	1'09	ditto.	
BUNDWAH.	Lalbagh ...	1'00	ditto	1'06	ditto	From 16th Jan.
	Pubna ...	1'63	0'81	2'49	ditto.	
	Coomercolly ...	2'11	1'50	3'61	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	1'20	0'15	1'70	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	2'30	Not received	2'30	5th Mar. 1871	Not received 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge ...	2'90	ditto	3'21	ditto	From 22nd Jan.
	Titalya ...	3'06	0'09	3'23	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Burdwan ...	2'52	Nil	2'80	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	2'67	0'80	3'77	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Culna ...	1'67	Nil	1'77	ditto	Not received 18th to 24th Feb. and 4th and 5th March.
PARMARSH.	Bood-Bood ...	3'22	ditto	3'64	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	3'28	ditto	3'76	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	2'25	ditto	2'36	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	2'16	ditto	2'25	ditto	Not received 30th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Hoogly ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Howrah ...	6'00	ditto	6'40	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	7'34	ditto	7'49	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Contai ...	1'55	ditto	1'88	ditto	Not received 9th Jan. to 5th Feb.
	Gurbetta ...	3'60	ditto	3'74	ditto	Not received 16th to 29th Jan. and 6th to 12th Feb.
	Tumlock ...	11'84	ditto	12'88	ditto	
	Kishnaghur ...	2'81	0'19	3'16	ditto.	
	Bongong ...	6'75	Not received	6'75	5th Mar. 1871	Not received 13th to 26th Feb.
PARMARSH.	Ranaghat ...	2'13	Nil	2'63	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Memarpore ...	2'90	Not received	3'42	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Choadangah ...	2'70	0'70	3'40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Kooshteah ...	3'22	0'80	4'08	ditto.	
PARMARSH.	Jessore ...	5'68	0'12	6'11	ditto.	
	Khoolineah ...	6'20	Not received	6'33	5th Mar. 1871	From 16th Feb.
	Genadah ...	Not received	0'62	6'62	12th Mar. 1871	From 6th March.

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rainfall from 27th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1871	Rainfall from 8th to 12th Mar. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.— (Continued.)	Saugor Island	3'10	Nil	3'40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Calcutta	5'41	ditto	6'16	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	4'99	ditto	5'33	ditto.	
	Hospital...	4'69	ditto	5'24	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	6'02	Not received	6'42	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Dum Dum	6'38	ditto	6'38	ditto.	
	Baraset	5'44	ditto	5'79	ditto.	
	Satkerah	7'51	ditto	7'84	ditto.	
	Busseerhant	5'46	ditto	5'69	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	6'60	ditto	7'38	ditto.	
DACC.	Barriore	3'08	ditto	3'64	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office	4'28	0'80	5'32	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Jail	3'00	0'70	3'70	ditto	... Not received 16th to 22nd Jan.
	Burrisaul	4'08	Nil	4'11	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	1'49	0'42	1'91	ditto.	
	Perozepore	3'31	Nil	4'11	ditto.	
	Madaripore	4'29	0'12	4'63	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	3'52	0'27	4'30	ditto.	
	Mymensing	0'91	0'40	2'01	ditto	... Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Jamalpore	0'11	Not received	0'11	5th Mar. 1871.	
CHITTAGONG.	Atteah	31'80	ditto	32'60	ditto.	
	Kishorgunge	1'28	0'55	2'14	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Sylhet	0'83	0'61	2'37	ditto.	
	Cachar	2'64	Not received	4'31	5th Mar. 1871.	From 13th Feb., and not received
	Hylakandy	2'73	ditto	3'34	ditto	27th Feb. to 5th March.
	Koyah	1'47	ditto	1'98	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	3'40	Nil	3'40	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Jail	3'54	ditto	3'54	ditto	
	Cox's Bazar	5'64	Not received	5'64	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Rangamata Hill	3'13	ditto	Nil	5th Feb. 1871.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Noakhally	1'20	0'70	3'98	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Tipperah	1'20	0'83	2'03	ditto.	
	Brahmanbaria	2'21	Not received	2'38	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Akyab	0'80	Nil	0'80	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Buxa	1'20	1'40	3'30	ditto.	
	Gowalparah	2'37	Not received	3'39	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Dhobree	...	ditto	Nil	26th Feb. 1871.	
	Toora (Garo Hills)	1'68	ditto	3'74	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	0'17	15th Feb. 1871.	
	Jail	0'78	0'86	2'42	12th Mar. 1871.	
ASSAM.	Rungbee	...	Not received	1'20	28th Feb. 1871.	
	Terai	...	ditto	...	...	Not recorded.
	Fulacottah	2'35	ditto	2'38	5th Mar. 1871.	
	Julpigooria	2'73	1'19	4'11	12th Mar. 1871.	
	Boda	1'13	Nil	1'16	ditto	... Not received 30th Jan. to 12th Feb.
	Tezpore	1'11	Not received	1'56	5th Mar. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Feb.
	Nowgong	...	ditto	0'26	19th Feb. 1871.	Not received 9th to 15th Jan.
	Mungledye	2'05	ditto	2'69	5th Mar. 1871.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah	2'50	ditto	2'50	ditto	... Not received 13th to 19th Feb.
	Gowhatty	1'14	ditto	1'91	ditto.	
	Saabsaugor	1'56	ditto	4'36	ditto.	
	Golaghat	0'75	ditto	1'22	ditto	... Not received 23rd to 29th Jan.
	Nazeerah	0'86	ditto	3'54	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	2'03	ditto	5'46	ditto.	
	Suddya	1'60	ditto	4'89	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Shilioung	0'01	ditto	0'07	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	4'41	ditto	5'32	ditto	... From 18th Feb.
	Jowai	2'74	ditto	4'99	ditto	... Not received 6th to 12th Feb.
	Samoogoodting	...	Not received	1'00	26th Feb. 1871.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

 CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1871.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1871.

Month.	Date	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.						WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.	
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radia- tion.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed dew- point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Pervading direc- tion.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	
March	8th	29.944	82.5	67.0	138.2	74.0	68.8	64.3	0.73	S S W & W by S	1b	Miles.	In.
	9th	29.937	86.7	67.5	140.0	76.2	69.0	64.0	.67	W-S W, S S W & S W	...	208.0	...
	10th	29.885	88.2	70.5	141.0	78.0	73.1	69.7	.77	S & S S W	...	177.0	...
	11th	29.880	89.0	72.2	142.5	79.2	73.7	69.8	.74	S & S S W	...	59.1	...
	12th	29.891	91.0	73.5	144.5	80.9	73.6	68.6	.67	S by W & S W	...	101.0	...
	13th	29.859	91.0	74.0	141.5	81.1	74.5	69.9	.70	S by W	...	163.8	...
	14th	29.784	92.3	74.0	145.0	82.4	72.7	65.9	.59	S by W & S W	...	91.5	...

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.58
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	...	Nil
{ by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
{ by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of seventeen previous years	...	0.16
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	6.16
Ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	1.96

The 16th March 1871.

GOOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

No. 13

of 1871



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Results of the Harvest in Orissa.

From T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 1233, dated Cuttack, the 10th March 1871.)

WITH reference to your No. 4974 of 22nd December 1870, I have the honor to submit the following general information regarding the results of the harvest in Orissa.

2. *Cuttack district.*—The collector reports: “Taking first the *Jajepore sub-division.* From a line drawn through the western portion of pergunnah Dolegram to the river Brahminee, in pergunnah Kalamatia, the whole country to the east of this line—and it is not an inconsiderable portion—has reaped an exceedingly good average crop of sarud. This I have learnt from sources quite independent of those from which the deputy collector derived his information. To the west of the above line, particularly as regards the northern portion of the sub-division, the crop has not been so good, as the land is higher, and the deficiency of the rainfall in the early part of the season was most felt. Thus in Shurgurrah, Mudhupur, Olas, the western part of Durpun and Kulkullah, there has been undoubtedly some loss. It might at the highest be put down at from 5 to 6 annas. In Kalamatia, Burroa, Ultee, Bargong, the southern portion of the tract above alluded to, a very fair crop, indeed, has been reaped. I have passed through this and spoken to some of the principal zemindars on the subject. As they are satisfied, and the ryots have no complaints, one may feel quite confident there is little to complain of.

“*Kendraparah sub-division.*—I have gone over a considerable portion of this, and am satisfied that the crop has throughout been very fair. In Ooteekun the naib of the zemindar tells me it was good both in the estate which he has charge of and in the neighbourhood. In the whole of the country to the north of the Kendraparah the crop has also been satisfactory. This part used to suffer excessively from the Brahminee and Noona floods, which used to meet and submerge the country for days together. The Noona water no longer finds an exit, being restrained by the canal embankment, and the Brahminee bunds have been repaired and throughout the greater portion of the line been put in good order. The country to the south of the Noona has not fared so well; this is neither protected by embankments nor is it commanded by any of the irrigation channels. The deputy collector classes the crop in this portion as fair, and from what I have heard, I agree with him. It was certainly not bad.

“*Cuttack sub-division.*—Thannah Sallehpore, north of the Noona. The greater part of this is commanded by the canal; and water being available to the extent required, the crop has been a very good one. I have gone over a great part of this country, and all whom I have spoken to agree in the above estimate. In Paindah and Soohang, to the south of the Noona, the crop may also be considered a good 12 annas one.

“*Cuttack thannah.*—In Daljorra, Tuppunkhund, Domparrah, and a part of Bakrabad, the country being higher and hilly, the outturn has not been so good, and there probably has been as much loss here as in any part of the district; the greater portion of the applications for remissions, which were at one time very numerous, came from this part. The *Canonge* estimates the outturn at 10 annas, and taking his figures as correct there is not the slightest doubt that any deficiency here will be amply made up by the good crop in other parts of the district. The peculiarity of the season has been, that the loss in no part has been general: while one estate or one part of an estate suffered, the adjoining one proved much better. In Kodindah and Paindah the outturn may be taken as 11 or 12 annas.

"Juggutsingapore sub-division.—I have not yet been over any part of this sub-division, but from the report of the deputy magistrate the loss throughout the sub-division in the sarud did not certainly exceed on an average 4 annas. From parts of Jhunkur, Khundee, and Teerun, there were at one time many complaints and applications for remission. In these places the loss very likely was considerable; but, as before remarked, it was partial, and in adjoining spots the crop was much better. These three pergunnahs form about the richest rice-producing tract in the district. As a rule, they yield splendid crops. The reason of the numerous complaints may have been that the loss, with reference to the usual outturn, was greater than the ryots were accustomed to. When the Taldundah canal is extended, the whole of this district will be irrigable."

"Taking the whole district, there is no doubt that the sarud crop has been a good 12 annas one. The beali suffered to a greater extent, as the weather in the early* part of the season was very unfavorable.

"Had it not been for the unusually late rains, there is no question that the loss in the sarud crop throughout the district would have been very serious.

"As regards the rubbee crop, I can only say that all accounts shew it to be in a favorable state, and this is borne out by what I have myself seen.

"Rice throughout the district is cheap, and there is no indication whatever of any pressure or scarcity.

"Some objections have been taken to the large amount of grain which is disposed of to Madras merchants, and in certain quarters anxiety has been expressed as to the result. In this anxiety I do not at all share; and if I did, I consider it would be most inadvisable to put any restrictions on the sale. The matter is one in which the people must be left to act according to their own judgment: the market is open to all, and all can make their own provision. Rice was selling in Uteekun, Kunika, and that part of the country, at 40 seers (Balasore weight per rupee)—a cheaper rate than this could not be well wished for. Had it been higher (*i. e.*, dearer), it would have been much more profitable to the cultivators. These, in the whole of the eastern tract, look in a great measure to the Madras merchants for a market in which to dispose of their grain. To deprive them of this market, that other people in the district might have rice at a cheaper rate later in the season, would be an exceedingly unfair measure. To pay their rents the ryots must dispose of their surplus grain; they cannot, as a rule, afford to keep it till late on in the season, on the chance of high prices prevailing. If, therefore, there was any chance of scarcity, the merchants in the interior of the district ought to compete with the Madras merchants at the proper season. I do not, however, myself anticipate that there will be any deficiency."

3. I concur in the opinion expressed by the collector, that the crop is of very fair average, and the general prospects of the season such as to call for no further anxiety.

4. The latest quotations of prices in Cuttack market are—

	Seers.
Cuttack	... 21
Jajepore	... 37
Kendraparah	... 40
Juggutsingapore	... 35

5. *Pooree district.—The collector gives the following information:—*

"In considering the results of the late harvest, it will be convenient to break up the district into groups of pergunnahs in the following manner:—

"(a.)—Eastern pergunnahs, viz. Marichpore, Astrang, Tepeh Kanaman, Domarkhand, Kodhar, Kurlo, Athias, Banchas, Antarodh, Matkatpatna, and with these should be taken the east and south portions of the large pergunnah Kothdes, and the pergunnahs Purubduai and Paschimduai, though they geographically belong to the second group.

"(b.)—Central pergunnahs, viz. part of Kothdes and Koterahang.

"(c.)—Pergunnah Lembai and the khas mehals, viz. pergunnahs Rahan, Chowbeescood, and Sirai.

"(d.)—The country between the Chilka and the sea, viz. pergunnahs Andhari, Manikpatna, Satpara, Paricood, Malood, and Bajrakot.

"(e.)—The Khoordah sub-division.

"In the first named section of the district, the rice crop has been good in some parts, and fair throughout; the average yield being three-fourths of an ordinary full crop. In Marichpore the rice crop is said to be fifteen-sixteenths, but a considerable portion of that pergunnah is taken up by rivers and jungles. In all these pergunnahs the crop seems to be over ten-sixteenths. The cold-weather crops have failed in parts; but taking them altogether, the outturn may probably be half or more. The condition of the country is allowed to be good, and some exportation of rice is going on.

"In the second section there was a partial failure of the rice as well as of the cold-weather crops; but for the whole of it the outturn is not less than half, while it may be ten-sixteenths of rice. In some parts the loss must have been rather severe, but there is no reason to suppose that there is any actual scarcity of food; the price of rice in particular being low in some parts, and not very high anywhere.

"In the third section, pergannah Lembai, concerning which there was a good deal of apprehension, has enjoyed the best crops; the rice crop being from ten-sixteenths to three-fourths, and the cold-weather crops having not been very bad. In Rahang and Chowbeesood the rice crop is estimated to be over ten-sixteenths, and the price is low. In pergannah Serai the average outturn may be as much, but some parts of it were irretrievably damaged before the late rains came, and the cold-weather crops suffered severely when they did come. Still rice is selling at over 30 seers for the rupee, and pulse at 18 seers; so that there can be no actual scarcity of food, and though some remissions will be necessary, I doubt whether they will be much in excess of ordinary years.

"The rice crop of the fourth section is said to be eleven-sixteenths of a full average one; it is selling pretty cheaply, and the condition of the people appears to be good. The people of this part have, of course, benefited greatly by the reintroduction of salt manufacture in Satpara and Goorbai.

"The condition of Khoordah is fully described in Mr. Taylor's report, a copy of which is enclosed, and I can add nothing to the information he has given as to the outturn of the harvest and the loss which has been sustained in certain villages. The present list of the latter shews how necessary it was to provide work for their inhabitants.

"All the villages of the Khoordah khas mehal have been visited by the tehsildar, Baboo Bhagbut Mahantee, or by his naib tehsildar. The result of their inquiries, of the canoongoe's reports, and of my own observations, is as follows:—

"In zillah Bulbhaderpore paddy crops have suffered from drought and locusts to the extent of $\frac{6}{16}$

"In zillahs Manikagoda, Pauchgurh, and Haldia, the loss has been $\frac{5}{16}$

"In zillahs Khoordah and Dandimal, and the outlying villages in the Mogulbundi, the failure amounts to $\frac{4}{16}$

"In Kuspulla and Ramessur, the losses were $\frac{3}{16}$

"And in zillah Kubedi and Banpore the average loss of paddy crops is only ... $\frac{1}{16}$

"The outturn of the paddy harvest in the sub-division may be safely calculated at twelve-sixteenths of a full average crop—a result which could scarcely have been hoped for at the beginning of October last, but which has been brought about by the extraordinary late rains in October and November. Although the general result is so satisfactory, individual villages, where the lands are high or badly irrigated, have suffered very severely, as will be seen from the annexed list of those villages in which the loss on the paddy crops has exceeded half the crop.

"The list gives the names of 161 villages in which there has been a failure of over eight-sixteenths of the paddy crops. These villages are distributed as follows:—

In zillah Dandimal	...	...	...	...	52 villages.
" Banpore	...	...	...	26	"
" Bulbhaderpore	...	...	...	20	"
" Pauchgurh	...	...	...	13	"
" Ramessur	...	...	...	12	"
" Manikagoda	...	...	...	10	"
" Kuhudi	...	...	...	4	"
" Kuspulla	...	...	...	1	"
" Tapang	...	...	...	1	"
" Mogulbundi	...	...	...	1	"
Total				161 villages.	

"Of these villages—

4 villages have lost the whole crop.

6 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ of the crop.

38 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.

19 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.

30 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.

60 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.

4 " " " $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.

"The four villages noted as having lost the whole crop are only of small extent.

"Of rubbee and high land crops, the arhar, kallai, kulthi, and mandia, have turned out well. The rasi or teel and cotton crops suffered to the extent of eight-sixteenths from the late rains. The moong and chana lately sown promise well. The castor crop is also expected to yield well, and the sugarcane, which is grown in patches all over the district, has turned out fairly; part having been cut and part being still on the ground.

"Of vegetables and fruit, the boigan crop has been a good one, and the mango trees, of which there are countless numbers all over the estate, have blossomed splendidly. There has been very little fog to destroy the blossom, and if a few light showers of rain fall within the next month, the mango crop will be an extraordinarily good one, and will afford food to thousands of persons."

"The high and low lands on the Khoordah estate are fairly distributed, and lands on which the crops have suffered heavily are always in the immediate vicinity of other lands on

which the crops have been good. There is therefore no part of the sub-division where the price of food is high, but export of paddy and other grains is going on both to the south and towards Cuttack, and the traders from the south offer higher prices for grain than can be obtained in the district, and prices are in consequence rising.

"Work on tanks, irrigation bunds, and roads, has been provided in different parts of the district at which those who are too poor to purchase food can obtain wherewithal to do, and I have no fear that any portion of the people will starve. Distress, of course, there is and always will be amongst a people so lazy and careless for the morrow as the Khoordah ryots; but anything like famine is, I hope, now impossible.

"I have now visited every part of my sub-division excepting Pauchgurh, Kuspullah, and Bulbhuderpore, and have nowhere seen anything like a starving people. Even the few families of *kangals* left in the pauper village near Darotang are fat and healthy, although they have had no crop whatever, for they make a fair subsistence by selling firewood in Cuttack, and they nearly all wish to return to their old houses and to their castes, to do which they must have money. Common beggars even are not often seen in the sub-division."

The prices of grain, as shewn by the latest reports, are as follows:—

	Rice per rupee.	Moong per rupee.	Birhi per rupee.	Arhar per rupee.
	Balasore weight of 80 tolas.	Balasore weight of 80 tolahs.	Balasore weight of 80 tolahs.	Balasore weight of 80 tolahs.
Khoordah	30 seers ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers ...	20 seers.
Kuspulla	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	20 " ...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	20 "
Banpore	35 " ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Ramessur	30 " ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	20 " ...	25 "

6. The condition of both Pooree proper and parts of Khoordah is better than was anticipated. This improved state of affairs is entirely due to exceptionally late rain. As it is, no less than 161 villages in Khoordah have sustained losses of crops varying from nine-sixteenths to total. I believe, however, no man will starve. The village works of improvement already sanctioned are being carried out, and I shall watch their progress carefully.

7. The latest quotation of prices of rice are, in Pooree, 30 seers 3 chittacks (Calcutta) per rupee; in Khoordah, 28 seers 14 chittacks.

8. *Balasore district.*—The collector reports as follows:—

"The outturn of the early and late rice harvests for the whole district may be taken at 15 annas, or a little short of an average harvest. In Nunglessur, Bhuddruck, Basdebpore, and Dolesahi, a full; and in the two latter chuklas something more than a full average harvest has been gathered. In Agarpara, which includes Sosoh, the crop is about three-fourths only of the average.

"There is therefore no cause for anxiety. The grain in stock in the district will suffice to support the population till next harvest, and much more if need be. Exportation is going on freely. The market rates are low, and I have observed no signs of distress or anxiety during my tour.

"The spring crops of vegetables, pulses, and sugarcanes along the banks of the Salundee and Subanarakha rivers, are unusually fine this year.

"The condition of the district in respect of food this year is, I think, as good as it was last year, when above two lakhs of maunds of rice were exported."

9. The season has been generally good, and the harvest sufficient. Latest quotations show rice selling at 34 Calcutta seers per rupee.

10. I append a memorandum showing the exports of grain from Orissa ports during the months of November, December, and January. 2,89,547 maunds of rice left the country, an amount not affecting in any appreciable degree the general food supply.

11. In the surrounding tributary states the outturn of the rice harvest has been nowhere full, and in places short. Pulses, oil-seeds, and sugarcane, are good; the mango crop bids fair to be unprecedented.

List forwarded by the Tehsildar of Khoordah of those villages which have lost more than half the paddy crop of 1870-71.

Names of places.	Estimated loss.	Names of places.	Estimated loss.
Zillah Khoordah.		Zillah Banpore.	
Mouzah Jariput	13	Mouzah Parikasahi	12
" Beruha	13	" Dangna	10
" Paiktegeria	10	" Khetrapal	11
" Gurh Turtna	13	" Lumbodarpore	13
" Sardhapore	13	" Nathapore	10
" Jugernathpore	13	" Ankula	10
" Haldipuda	13	" Ambapada	10
" Gopepoarea	13	" Pathara	10
" Patpore	13	" Gadwar	13
" Nalihana	13	" Dungmal	12
" Aurjunpore	13	" Badakul	12
" Chandpore	14	" Tatapada	11
" Barhajhia	16	" Akhupokhree	11
" Rasulpore	13	" Kanropore	10
" Jenkia	13	" Asnari	10
" Pubsahi	13	" Boria Sahi	11
<i>Gurh Joymungul.</i>		" Halibadi	10
Mouzah Oolsahi	14	" Nimaimal	9
" Nyagonn	16	" Ankula	9
" Gurh Binapanjri	12	" Sonakhalia	10
" " Khoordah	12	" Datapore	10
" Trimal	12	" Bada Nairi	10
<i>Zillah Dandimal.</i>		" Tapasai	10
Mouzah Govindpore	12	" Tanki Ambojhar	9
" Alkar	10	" Gorajhari	9
" Kasipore	16	" Bodapadar	10
Gurh Binjhagiri	13	<i>Zillah Bulbhaderpore.</i>	
" Harpore	10	Mouzah Tarapada	12
" Jania	10	" Dokanda	10
" Mundmuhan	10	" Kanas	10
Mouzah Giringaput	10	" Bulbhaderpore	11
" Mendhasal	11	" Botalma	11
" Jamjhari	13	" Kanropore	11
" Hariramada	14	" Muhal	11
Gurh Kaimattia	12	" Gomundee	11
Mouzah Mudunpore	10	" Bigan Tali	11
" Haropore	10	" Asasta Pari	11
" Jagessara	12	" Kandiapore	10
Gurh Ditto	10	" Jankia	10
Mouzah Mudhupore	12	" Garshai	10
" Nakhori	12	" Benagan	11
" Sardaiapore	11	" Chadukpore	11
" Madura	11	" Katkhana	11
" Pandiapada	11	" Kuanarpore	12
" Noaput	11	" Barkari Sahi	13
" Jharpada	10	" Jharada	13
" Kishora	10	" Sanigoan	13
" Komona	10	<i>Zillah Kuhudi.</i>	
" Sisupal	10	Mouzah Tarapee	12
" Borodhanpore	10	" Kaithpala	12
" Sanadhanpore	10	" Hariapore	10
" Sardaiapore	11	" Prohal	10
" Berna	12	<i>Zillah Mogulbundi.</i>	
" Kalaraput	12	Mouzah Singhakuda	13
" Nij Gurh	13	<i>Zillah Kuspulla.</i>	
" Arisal	10	Mouzah Bantalma	13
" Chatabur	10	<i>Zillah Manikagoda.</i>	
" Palaspore	10	Mouzah Kharadpali	13
" Sisupal	12	" Kadnapada	13
" Khatnapada	10	" Patpore	16
" Borodharpore	10	" Mardabadi	12
" Sanadhanpore	10	" Khajuria	11
" Surdaipore	11	" Jagirtaila	13
" Chukrapore	12	" Siaria Pali	13
" Lingpore	10	" Gopalapada	13
" Kumhardiha	12	" Belapadar	13
" Mohampore	13	" Kapasia	10
" Sardaiapore	13	<i>Zillah Pauchgur.</i>	
" Bhimpore	11	Monzah Palibalsing	13
" Naputkhas	11	" Balsing	13
" Mahura	11	" Garbanipada	12
" Pandiapara	11	" Dhalapadar	13
" Naput	11	" Khalikat	13
" " Patrapada	11	" Asurdhipa	11
" Bantal	13	" Badakunari	11
<i>Zillah Ramessur.</i>		" Dih Khauruni	10
Mouzah Mot	14	" Sanapore	10
" Gorikol	10	" Sikharpara	10
" Nayapali	13	" Nagpali	10
" Mandiupali	13	" Jodapada	10
" Sagarabhangia	13	" Panchukot	10
" Behedabandha	14	<i>Zillah Ramessur.</i>	
" Betargunj	10	Mouzah Madhipore	10
" Khudipadar	13	" Bhabanipore	10
" Burigan	13	" Roul Hajo	10
" Ekdalia	13	<i>Zillah Tapang.</i>	
" Kañnapadaradarh	14	Gurh Kanropore	10
" Lakhapore	10		

Memorandum of Exports of Grain from Orissa Ports during November and December 1870 and January 1871.

	MONTH.	Rice.	Other grains.	Oil-seeds.	Total.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
CUTTACK	November 1870	1,442 0 0	772 0 0	3,190 32 0	5,404 32 0
	December "	23,156 0 0	754 0 0	2,304 0 0	26,214 0 0
	January 1871	53,442 0 0	1,462 0 0	2,206 0 0	57,110 0 0
		78,040 0 0	2,988 0 0	7,700 32 0	88,728 32 0
POOREE	November 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
	December "	8,635 26 0	104 0 0	2 0 0	8,741 26 0
	January 1871	9,226 0 0	.....	.....	9,226 0 0
		17,861 26 0	104 0 0	2 0 0	17,967 26 0
BALASORE	November 1870	1,407 0 0	.....	313 20 0	1,720 20 0
	December "	55,614 0 0	40 0 0	626 0 0	57,280 0 0
	January 1871	135,625 0 0	563 0 0	1,331 20 0	137,539 20 0
		280,646 0 0	603 0 0	2,271 0 0	212,020 0 0
		280,547 26 0	3,695 0 0	9,973 32 0	318,716 18 0

T. E. RAVENSHAW, Commissioner.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1871.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north, longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Mean height of the barometer for the month	Inches.
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 1st	29.907
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 15th	30.116
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	29.803
Mean of the daily max. pressures	0.318
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29.985
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	29.849
	0.136

Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	°
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 5th	74.3
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 2nd	90.5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	60.5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	30.0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	84.0
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	66.7
	17.3

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	67.1
Computed mean dew-point for the month	7.2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	62.1
	12.2

Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	Inches.
	0.561

Mean weight of vapour for the month	Troy grain.
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	6.12
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	3.00

Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	°
Rained 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	138.1

Total amount of rain during the month	0.40
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0.75
Prevailing direction of the wind	0.63

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

The 24th March 1871.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1871.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.	
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radia- tion.	Mean wet bulb.					Prevailing direc- tion.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	
March ..	15th	29.698	93.5	74.5	144.5	83.1	74.5	68.5	0.63	S S W & S W	lb	Miles.	In.		
	16th	762	91.5	74.5	142.8	82.6	72.3	65.1	.57	S & W	...	108.0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	17th	849	87.0	70.3	144.0	78.2	61.4	54.7	.46	W N W & W	...	99.5	...	...	Clear.
	18th	836	87.0	68.4	140.0	77.7	65.9	57.6	.52	W S W	...	99.3	...	...	Clear.
	19th	837	89.8	71.5	141.3	78.9	72.3	67.7	.70	S S W & S W	...	138.3	...	...	Clear.
	20th	884	91.0	74.5	145.0	80.8	72.6	68.9	.64	S by W, S S W & W S W	...	136.1	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	21st	868	93.0	72.0	146.5	81.7	72.4	65.9	.60	W S W, S W & S S W	...	109.6	...	●	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	93.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.59
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66
	Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	...	Nil
{ by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
{ by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto average of seventeen previous years	...	0.17
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	6.16
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 17 years	...	2.12

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th March 1871.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th March 1871.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March.											
	19th	10	29.887	29.905	81.4	75.4	74	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.784	29.802	88.8	77.0	56	S S W	...	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.963	29.981	80.2	75.0	78	S S W	...	...	+	b
		16	29.834	29.852	91.0	65.9	20	W S W	...	...	+	b
	21st	10	29.932	29.950	82.0	72.5	61	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.806	29.824	92.7	72.0	32	S W	...	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.905	29.923	83.0	78.0	78	S by E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.782	29.800	94.0	74.0	35	W S W	...	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.934	29.952	82.0	75.6	74	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.805	29.823	94.8	70.7	26	S by W	...	...	+	C C
	24th	10	29.889	29.917	87.0	73.5	49	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.761	29.779	95.5	75.0	35	S by W	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.843	29.861	86.0	77.0	68	S W	...	...	...	C
		16	29.739	29.759	92.7	82.7	64	S	...	...	...
SUGAR ISLAND.												Scuds.
	19th	10	29.914	29.920	83	78	78	S S W	13.3*	...	...	m
		16	29.811	29.817	85	78	71	S	14.1*	...	...	m
	20th	10	29.979	29.985	84	78	75	W	12.4*	...	...	m
		16	29.848	29.854	87	79	68	S S W	7.5*	...	...	m
	21st	10	29.948	29.954	84	80	83	S	9.7*	...	...	m
		16	29.833	29.839	85	81	83	S S E	11.0*	...	...	m
	22nd	10	29.905	29.911	86	81	83	S S W	7.6*	...	...	m
		16	29.814	29.820	88	83	80	S	11.4*	...	...	m
	23rd	10	29.857	29.963	86	82	83	W	7.4*	...	+	C C
		16	29.827	29.833	94	84	64	W S W	5.8*	...	...	m
	24th	10	29.808	29.914	86	79	72	S	9.0*	...	...	m
		16	29.791	29.797	87	82	79	S	11.9*	...	...	C
	25th	10	29.777	29.783	86	82	83	S S W	16.8*	...	...	m
		16	29.750	29.756	87	82	79	S	16.6*	...	...	m
CHITTASONG.												
	19th	10	29.879	29.900	85	70	44	S	3.0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.752	29.813	85	71	47	S W	9.4*	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	29.916	30.027	83	71	52	E S E	4.1*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.786	29.895	90	68	27	W S W	5.2*	...	...	b, m
	21st	10	29.903	30.014	85	77	68	S W	3.0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.758	29.888	88	74	49	W	9.1*	...	...	b, m
	22nd	10	29.762?	29.873?	82	77	78	E	4.6*	...	+	K *
		16	29.761	29.872	85	79	75	S W	15.4*	...	...	b, m
	23rd	10	29.878	29.893	85	78	71	S S E	5.2*	...	...	K
		16	29.768	29.879	85	79	75	S W	10.9*	...	...	b, m
	24th	10	29.885	29.905	86	80	75	S S W	4.8*	...	...	K
		16	29.736	29.815	88	80	69	S W	13.1*	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.845	29.955	86	79	71	S W	5.4*	...	...	K
		16	29.739	29.848	86	77	64	S	17.0*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.												
	18th	10	29.914	29.944	86	77	64	S by E	15*	...	...	b
		16	29.797	29.827	86	77	64	E N E	9*	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.924	29.954	85	75	60	S S E	5*	...	...	b
		16	29.888	29.888	85	75	60	E N E	8*	...	...	bc
	20th	10	29.998	30.023	85	75	60	N E by E	5*	...	...	b
		16	29.873	29.903	86	75	57	N E	9*	...	...	b
	21st	10	30.015	30.045	87	74	51	N E	4*	...	...	b
		16	29.905	29.935	85	76	64	N E by E	8*	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.993	30.023	88	75	62	S by E	3*	...	...	bc
		16	29.851	29.881	89	74	46	E N E	8*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.984	30.014	88	75	62	S S E	6*	...	...	bc
		16	29.873	29.903	86	75	57	E by S	10*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.992	30.023	89	77	56	S by E	7*	...	...	m
		16	29.846	29.876	87	76	68	E S E	10*	...	...	m
CUTTACK.												
	18th	10	29.885	29.968	81	74	70	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.713	29.794	91	65	18	W N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	19th	10	29.853	29.936	82	75	70	S	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.716	29.793	89	65	21	S S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	20th	10	29.923	30.005	83	71	52	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.779	29.860	92	63	12	E	...	...	...	Fair.
	21st	10	29.915	29.993	81	76	78	S	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.750	29.831	92	72	34	S E	...	...	...	Fair.
	22nd	10	29.875	29.957	85	69	41	W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.685	29.766	97	69	18	N W	...	...	...	Fair.
	23rd	10	29.895	29.977	86	72	48	N N W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.759	29.840	95	66	15	W	...	...	...	Fair.
	24th	10	29.877	29.953	84	76	67	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
		16	29.663	29.744	90	70	32	S S W	...	...	...	Fair.
AKTAS.												
	19th	10	29.931	29.946	80	70	68	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.805	29.820	86	75	57	E	1	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.996	30.011	79	71	65	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.819	29.834	87	76	53	N W	2	...	+	C
	21st	10	29.956	29.971	78	69	61	E	1	...	...	m
		16	29.825	29.840	85	78	71	W	2	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.971	29.986	80	76	82	S E	1	...	+	K
		16	29.813	29.828	81	77	71	W	2	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.966	29.971	78	72	73	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.837	29.852	88	77	58	N W	1	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.948	29.963	81	75	74	S E	1	...	+	CS
		16	29.815	29.830	85	79	75	S S W	1	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.941	29.953	80	76	62	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.836	29.851	85	79	75	W	1	...	+	C

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1871.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.